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Bosnia Strains Revive U.S.-Russia Suspensions Is Moscow Good Guy or the Bad Guy?

By Daniel Williams

WASHINGTON — Beyond the fate of Sarajevo, the current international maneuver over Bosnia may decide whether the Balkans remain an arena of cooperation between Washington and Moscow or a stage of revived confrontation between the two former Cold War adversaries.

President Boris N. Yeltsin's rejection of the NATO ultimatum to the Serbs and Washington's refusal to welcome Russian peacekeeping forces are symptoms of underlying suspicion infecting the relationship.

"We just don't know whether they are good guys or bad guys," an administration official said of the Russians. "There's no question that when one deals with the Russians in the Balkans, you have to watch your back."

In an effort to placate the Russians, President Bill Clinton will telephone Mr. Yeltsin before any bombing takes place, a senior U.S. official said Saturday.

Since the Gulf war, Russian-American relations have been harmonious on a number of foreign policy issues, including Bosnia, on which consultations have been close. But in recent months, strains have developed around the issues that grate on Russia's growing nationalist feelings: NATO expansion eastward, which was delayed in part to ease Russian fears, the West's concerns about Russian intervention in former Soviet states, and perceptions in Moscow of Russian submission to U.S. foreign policy objectives.

In Bosnia, the two sides have been unable to reconcile fundamentally different views of the war.

The United States regards the Muslims as the victims of Serbian aggression, while the Yeltsin government sees the conflict as a civil war in which the Serbs, Muslims and Croats share responsibility for the problems and horrors.

It is the differing viewpoint with Moscow that underlies American skepticism over Russia's diplomatic and military move in the Balkans last week, when it announced that it had persuaded the Serbs to withdraw or shift their heavy guns from around Sarajevo. Russia also planned to send 800 peacekeepers to reinforce the United Nations troops there.

The move evolved from Mr. Yeltsin's rejection of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's threat to bomb. Before intervening diplomatically, he signaled his opposition in a variety of ways. U.S. officials said: in a letter to and a telephone conversation with Mr. Clinton as well as by being unreachable for two days early last week when Mr. Clinton tried to call him.

In the phone conversation, Mr. Yeltsin told Mr. Clinton of Russian opposition but pledged to press the Serbs to comply with NATO's demands. In return, he asked Mr. Clinton to press the Muslims to reach a negotiated settlement that would keep many Serbs on the table that would keep many Serbs an war gains intact.

Mr. Clinton resisted the request to press the Muslims, insisting that they were the victims. But he did repeat a pledge to get more closely involved in pending peace talks.

In Mr. Yeltsin's letter, he opposed the NATO bomb threat and indicated that its unilateral nature showed a lack of respect for

NEWS ANALYSIS

Russia, a U.S. official said. The Serbs are historical allies of the Russians, and failure to protect them would set off nationalist revisionism in Russia.

Moreover, the continued existence of NATO, an alliance meant to oppose the Soviet Union, is openly questioned by Russian officials. Russia has border disputes and does not recognize a NATO or American role in settling them.

It would be difficult to get Russia to agree to cut off the Serbs if the Muslims were being supplied. But a peace agreement would offer Washington the chance to keep the war contained and to save lives. Moscow's self-ordained role as protector of the Serbs would be intact, and the Serbs would probably succeed in separating from the rest of Bosnia, their essential goal.

And peace would spare the United States and Russia the threat of their first major break since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Threat of NATO Air Strikes Eases; Clinton 'Hopeful' on Serb Pullout

By Alan Cowell

AVIANO AIR BASE, Italy — The threat of immediate NATO air strikes around Sarajevo appeared to diminish on Sunday night as defense ministers from the United States and other allied nations monitored the Bosnian Serb ultimatum to remove heavy weapons or face retaliation.

A senior American official said in Washington that no decision had been made on enforcing the ultimatum. There has been "no decision to bomb, no decision not to bomb," he said.

The official said President Bill Clinton had spoken by telephone with President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia on Sunday afternoon and had told him that he was encouraged by Serbian

efforts to comply with the ultimatum but that "no decision on air strikes was yet taken."

In Paris, President François Mitterrand estimated that Bosnian Serbs had withdrawn or handed over to UN peacekeepers 90 percent of their artillery around the Bosnian capital and added that "the reason" for possible air strikes "appears to have vanished."

Yasushi Akashi, the United Nations' senior civilian in former Yugoslavia, said heavy snow in recent days and icy roads meant that "not all weapons" left in the exclusion zone around Sarajevo would be removed by the deadline.

But the U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, said UN forces had reported that they were able to travel all over the 20-kilometer (12-mile) zone.

"If artillery pieces cannot be disabled, they are able to put a guard over it," Mr. Perry said,

adding, "We would consider that full compliance." He spoke after meeting defense ministers from Britain, France, the Netherlands and Italy in Aviano.

In Washington, President Clinton said Sunday that he was encouraged by reports that the Serbs were moving weapons away from Sarajevo. Asked whether he was hopeful that air strikes would not have to be carried out, the president replied, "I'm hopeful because of what I see happening."

The United Nations said in Zagreb, the Croatian capital, that the withdrawal appeared to be proceeding satisfactorily hours before the 2400 GMT expiration of the ultimatum.

Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose, the UN commander in Sarajevo, refused to say whether he would recommend air strikes if Serbian guns remained in place unguarded past the deadline. But the BBC reported from the besieged city that he has decided Serbian forces had adequately complied, although the report did not directly quote him.

General Rose said that 41 positions at which Bosnian Serb heavy arms were positioned had been identified, and that 32 of them had been inspected by UN forces. Of the 32, 23 were empty and nine were occupied, he said. Of the nine, five were already under UN control, and the other four were in the process of being taken under UN control, he added.

"There has been some significant progress," See BOSNIA, Page 5



U.S. Navy technicians arm a plane aboard the carrier Saratoga as they prepared for air strikes on Serbian weapons in Bosnia.

In Sarajevo, Pondering The Price Of Peace

By John Kifner

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — "I am more afraid of this peace than the shelling," Fuad Gadzo said gloomily over his coffee at the milk bar the other day.

"When it's shelling, I know I have to hide," he explained. But now, "people are already relaxed — and they can start shooting anytime."

The milk bar is a comfortable little neighborhood place, a couple of steps down off a steep hill.

A single room crowded with tables, stools and a bar, framed drawings and photographs on the walls, it is the kind of spot that could be found all over Sarajevo when it was known as a cosmopolitan city rather than a city besieged.

These days, the regulars take their change in the form of gray photocopies of German marks stamped to indicate that they are good only in that bar for another coffee or beer.

"Of course it's better to have peace than war, the question is what is the price," Mr. Gadzo went on, his eyes haunted. "What would peace mean if we are still paying 80 marks for a kilo of sugar? Eighty marks is about \$47."

"We will be in danger of starvation," he said. "We Sarajevans will be like an endangered species."

Snow has been falling for a week, and as the city waited for the outcome of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization ultimatum ordering the Serbian forces to remove their heavy guns from the surrounding mountains, a white blanket covered the gutted buildings, the sandbagged defenses, the piles of automobiles destroyed by shells or snipers.

In a way, the streets where more than 10,000 people have died in the last 22 months seemed almost picturesque again.

On the steep, narrow streets of the old quarter, with its mix of slim minarets and overhanging balconies from the Ottoman Empire and the stolid baroque hulks of the Austro-Hungarian era, young boys sledded and skied, and the sidewalks and roadways were crowded with walkers — black-market gas goes for the equivalent of \$108 a gallon — many pulling home supplies on old-fashioned sleds with high runners.

Two years ago, Mr. Gadzo, a young mechanical engineer, and a handful of other Muslims became alarmed over a burst of activity by the Serbs in the hill villages, the appearance of convoys of weapons and the digging of gun emplacements by the old regular Yugoslav Army, whose officer corps was dominated by Serbs.

The Muslim men formed a group called the Patriot League, and their handful of hunting rifles was the city's first line of defense.

Now, like most men in the city a part-time soldier, Mr. Gadzo is resting from rotation on the front line at the eastern edge of the city.

"The Serbs have achieved what they want, they occupy what they need," he said. "I put as much faith in this peace plan as I have in every other peace plan — nothing."

At the bar, the men were riveted to the television, cheering Slovenia's downhill racer, Spela Petrarin, in the Olympics as if the old Yugoslav federation had not broken up and there was still one team. A decade ago, the Games were held in Sarajevo, to some perhaps

See MOOD, Page 5

OLYMPIC PODIUM

Fickle Wind for Skiers

It's going to be hard to surpass Norway as an accommodating Olympic host. Jens Weissflog, 10 years after his first Olympic triumph, for East Germany, won the large hill ski jumping competition when the favorite, Espen Bredesen, had the wind die on his second jump. The Norwegian had set a hill record with his first jump.

It's Uphill From Here

In a flash of skis and a dash of instant replay, Katja Seizinger of Germany, Picabo Street of the United States and Isolde Kostner of Italy finished 1-2-3 in the downhill part of the women's combined — as they had in the previous day's downhill championship. But under the new rules, Pernilla Wiberg of

Sweden, Vreni Schneider of Switzerland and Kostner's teammate Morena Gallizio stand a better chance of winning when the slalom half of the combination is run Monday.

Bobbing Out the Door

The Swiss driver Gustav Weder, 32, on the final run, won the two-man bobsled in the second-closest finish in Olympic history, became the first repeat winner in the event, then announced that this would be his last Olympics. That was good news for a teammate, Reto Götschi, an Olympic rookie, who couldn't maintain the slim lead he held after Saturday's first two runs.

Olympic report: Pages 15, 16 and 17



Johann Olav Koss smashed his own world record in 10,000-meter speed skating.

Russian Reform: They'll Do It Their Way

By Serge Schmemmann

The writer recently completed a second assignment as Moscow bureau chief of The New York Times.

MOSCOW — Mikhail Zhuravskiy, Russia's most popular comedian, was recently asked about reform.

"Much has changed, but nothing has happened," he began, but then paused in feigned confusion. "Or is it that much has happened, and nothing has changed?"

The joke echoed the discussions that fill kitchens and courtyards, the commentaries in

the papers, the debates that resound from many distant foreign capitals.

Extraordinary changes have come to Russia, things no one would have dreamed of a few years ago.

But old ways have proven tenacious. No sooner had President Boris N. Yeltsin crushed one hostile legislature than Russians elected another, dominated by chauvinists and Communists. And the new deputies began by voting themselves cars, apartments and salaries matching those of cabinet ministers.

After a brief parade of reformers, the cabinet under Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin has reverted to what the economist Grigory A.

Yavlinsky describes as "typically Soviet" — a coalition of industrial interest groups scrambling to secure inflationary credits, backed by a bloated bureaucracy and shady businessmen who have made millions speculating on inflation.

Their only discernible strategy, says Yegor T. Gaidar, the sidelined pioneer of radical reform, is "let it go as it's going."

Nine years after Mikhail S. Gorbachev proclaimed the process of perestroika, or restructuring, and two years after Mr. Yeltsin presided over the breakup of the Soviet Union, many Russians wonder whether Russia has entered

See RUSSIA, Page 4

Powerful Israel? Or Endangered Israel?

By David Hoffman

JERUSALEM — In years past, Israeli fund-raisers often took American Jews to an outlook on Mount Zion, where they could get a view of the old Green Line, the pre-1967 border that defined Israel's sense of vulnerability.

In recent months, American Jews visiting here have once again been flocking to Mount Zion, but this time for a different view. They want to see the grave of Oskar Schindler, the German businessman who saved more than 1,000 Jews during World War II and whose story is told in Steven Spielberg's "Schindler's List."

The shift in tableaus is a small but telling

glimpse of an important change in Israel's relationship with Jews abroad, especially those in the United States who have long been a bulwark of Israel's political and financial support.

For the first time in many years, the close bonds forged by the image of Israel as a besieged, garrison state are being loosened as Israel negotiates peace with its Arab neighbors and the Palestinians. Now, instead of presenting their country as a tiny, vulnerable democracy struggling to survive in a hostile Arab neighborhood, some Israelis are talking about a different approach: portraying Israel as a regional superpower that can afford to be less reliant on largess from overseas.

This nascent idea is still in dispute but could have wide implications. If Israelis adopt a more

self-confident and self-reliant view of their place in the world, they may be more willing to take risks in making peace with neighboring Arab states. At the same time, a more "normal" Israel could ease the sense of crisis that historically has prompted Jews in the Diaspora to pour billions of dollars into the state.

Among Israelis, debate still rages over whether the country has really come any closer to the long-sought goal of greater security and self-sufficiency. The leader of the opposition Likud Party, Benjamin Netanyahu, has staked his future on the premise that Israel's security remains endangered. If there is another Middle East war, or if the experiment in Palestinian

See ISRAEL, Page 4

For U.S. Scientists, End of Cold War Brings a Big Chill

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK — With the end of the Cold War, jobs in mathematics and the physical sciences have sharply dwindled in the United States, spilling the lifelong dreams of some students, throwing professionals out of work and possibly dulling the cutting edge of research itself.

Although Americans still win Nobel prizes and publish thousands of papers, some scientists are deeply disturbed by this trend. They say the lack of jobs, and declining national support of science when the puzzles yet to be solved are more and more difficult, have begun to sap the vigor of American research.

The decline in support is reflected at universities, which are cutting the number of doctoral-level candidates they teach, and in boardrooms, where companies are demanding more and more that science have some immediate, practical use.

Those alarmed by the trend see grave consequences, both intellectual and personal. They sense a lessening of the free-wheeling intellectual approach that had given many researchers the freedom to pursue off-beat ideas. And they say the job cutbacks will especially hurt women and minority members, who have long been underrepresented in the classroom and the laboratory.

Reflecting the new practical approach, an executive at a large electronics corporation said: "Our scientists have won enough Nobel

prizes to last the company for a long time to come. What we need now is focused research aimed at making a profit for this company. I'm talking about bottom-line commercial survival."

"Focused research" is also a major new theme at the National Science Foundation, one of the main federal agencies financing research in the United States. The foundation has received steady increases in funds each year, and the White House has called for an increase of 6 percent for the coming year, to bring its budget to \$3.2 billion.

But a Senate appropriations subcommittee headed by Senator Barbara Mikulski of Maryland has demanded that 60 percent of the foundation's budget should "maximize the return on the public's investment in science and technology and to ensure that federal resources are used efficiently and appropriately."

This has translated, many scientists argue, into increased spending on technology applications at the expense of basic scientific research

— the traditional role of foundation spending.

The job market appears to be getting worse with each wave of corporate layoffs and university grant reductions. Many scientists and mathematicians have been compelled to seek jobs outside their fields, or to fill temporary academic or industrial positions with neither security nor benefits.

In an article in the magazine Physics Today, Dr. Leo P. Kadanoff, MacArthur professor of physics and mathematics at the University of Chicago, wrote that in the United States "all the props for science have begun to weaken."

He added: "Government has become unpopular. The military has started to shrink. Corporations are concerned with tomorrow's stock value and have lost interest in promoting applied research. Anti-scientific threads have become evident in many parts of popular thinking."

Moreover, he said, "nothing we scientists do is likely to arrest our decline in numbers, support or social value."

Kiosk

Swiss Voters Ban Foreign Trucks

Up and Coming

An occasional series about the leaders of tomorrow.

A Welsh farmer's son, Bryn Terfel, is learning at 28 how to sing opera's heroic roles — and to live on a heroic scale. Page 2.

General News

Nelson Mandela blamed his Zulu rival for a massacre of ANC election workers. Page 4.

The Japanese put to rest the myth that they would not eat made-in-America rice. Page 7.

Books
Bridge
Crossword

Page 4
Page 4
Page 18

ZURICH (Combined Dispatches) — Switzerland approved a proposal on Sunday to protect the Alps by banning foreign trucks from crossing the country by road and forcing them to travel by rail.

Some 32 percent of the electorate in a referendum and a majority of the country's cantons voted for the proposal.

The initiative, proposed in 1990 by a group of environmentalists, will force all foreign trucks to transfer to the railroads within 10 years. Domestic vehicles and those importing to or exporting from Switzerland would be exempt.

Switzerland's coalition government appealed to voters to reject the proposal, saying it would violate international transportation treaties.

The government fought long and hard to maintain its 28-ton limit and nighttime and weekend truck ban. (Reuters, AP)

A Welsh Farmer's Son Soars Into Opera's Stratosphere

By Erik Jpsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Bryn Terfel is enjoying the good life famously. He is putting the finishing touches on his spacious apartment in the heart of Kensington, building his collection of fine wines and dutifully catching up on his fax mail.

Dressed in blue jeans and sporting tousled shoulder-length hair, thick beard and a heavy gold necklace, the 6-foot-3-inch, 240-pound Mr. Terfel looks more like the rugby player he once he

Up and Coming
An occasional series about the leaders of tomorrow.

thought he might become than the world's hottest new bass baritone that he now arguably is.

With a new exclusive recording contract with Deutsche Grammophon and a schedule of performances that takes him reassuringly deep into 1998, Mr. Terfel has a future that does not lack for certainty, fame or income. But in hindsight anyway, it never has.

"He is one of the greatest talents of the last 15 or 20 years," says Sir Georg Solti. The conductor sets the date for Mr. Terfel's "bursting onto the scene" as 1989, when at age 24 he "won" the Cardiff Singer of the World Competition.

Perhaps the greatest testament to success is its ability to wipe away the messy imperfections of history. In fact, in that 1989 competition Mr. Terfel managed second place, a fact that few can now recall.

Many insist that the second-place finish guaranteed his ulti-

mate success. "It would have been worse if he had won," said Matthew Epstein, the general director of the Welsh National Opera. "The pressures of winning are just too great."

As it was, Mr. Terfel's showing got him a contract with the Welsh National Opera. As he puts it, that meant "three steps up the ladder" rather than a sudden disorienting rocket to the top.

For a budding opera singer, pacing is everything. Patience and the strength to say "no" to impresarios and conductors desperate to sign up the latest phenomenon are all too rare. But a voice too quickly shoved onto the stage in heroic Wagnerian roles can all too often be a voice forever ruined.

A few years ago, Mr. Terfel recalls, he tentatively accepted one of those roles. Shortly afterward he found himself sitting with mounting horror through a performance of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman."

"I heard a Wagnerian orchestra for the first time and realized they are loud, ver-r-y loud," he said. The next day he called up and canceled.

At 28, he intends to husband his talent carefully for the next few years. In that wish he has plenty of support. "I hope he will go on singing Mozart for a while," said Rudolf Piernay, Mr. Terfel's teacher for the last decade. "It is strenuous enough."

It is also a course attractive enough for someone learning not only how ultimately to sing heroic roles but also how to live on a heroic scale. Mr. Terfel admits he likes the trappings of success.

His career has offered opportunities aplenty to survey the gilded landscape up close. In January he came away from three weeks of performing in Offenbach's "Tales



At 28, Bryn Terfel plans to husband his vocal talent carefully.

of Hoffmann" with Plácido Domingo, fascinated anew by the wages of megastardom. "In Vienna, everywhere Domingo went, he did not have to pay the bill," Mr. Terfel said with enthusiasm.

Even the seeming drudgery of megastardom strikes a positive chord. Two years ago, after finishing a performance of Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Delilah" in Spain at 3 A.M., Mr. Terfel stood by dumbfounded as José Carreras patiently spent hours signing autographs. "If the superstars do things like that, they must really enjoy it," he reasoned.

As a bass baritone in a world where fame has a way of favoring tenors — from Enrico Caruso to Luciano Pavarotti — Mr. Terfel will, even at the peak of his career, have to foot some of his own restaurant bills. Still, ever the student of the good life to come, he happily asks waiters to soak labels off the price bottles of wine served gratis to his renowned colleagues. At home he carefully inspects those labels into his wine book and his mental blueprint for celebrations of successes yet to be sung.

It is not at all a bad fate for the farmer's son from the rugged

Snowdonia region of North Wales.

Mr. Terfel's origins — or the juxtaposition of humble origins with a sophisticated vocal art form — have become a vital part of his public persona. Pál Christian Moe, the director of vocal recordings at Deutsche Grammophon, says that Mr. Terfel has more than a great voice. "He lends himself well to promotion," said Mr. Moe. "First of all he comes from a farm, plus he is quite a nice guy."

In short, Mr. Terfel looms large not only as a talent but also as a tale in and of himself. It is a tale that he tells as well and as convincingly as he sings Mozart, Mahler and Verdi.

John Hefin Jones, Mr. Terfel's father (the singer dropped his last name in favor of his middle name when he joined the performers' union and was told they already a Welshman named Bryn Jones), describes his hometown of Pontglas as "very small."

A total of 14 houses plus a chapel and a school, "except the school is closed now," Mr. Jones added. As for neighbors, he put the nearest ones at "two fields away."

It was in North Wales that Bryn Terfel discovered just how handy a good set of vocal cords can be. At the age of 4 he joined his parents and older brother in their Saturday ritual of the *cisteddod*, traditional competitions staged from one end of Wales to the other and featuring everything from recitals to choirs to singing with a harp accompaniment. Even as a boy soprano, Mr. Terfel ranked as a well-paid success.

"First prize was £8, plus sometimes you got a cup," he remembered. By entering and winning as many as six competitions, on a

Saturday, he developed a tidy income. Along the way from childhood into adolescence he also developed a habit of performing and a high comfort level with it that have served him well as a professional.

"Singing wasn't serious; it was fun," Mr. Terfel said. Singing did become serious, however, when he won a place at London's prestigious Guildhall School of Music and Drama in 1984. For his audition, Mr. Terfel had to sing not only his first formal operatic piece but also for the first time in English, not Welsh.

He grew up speaking Welsh, a factor he and others credit for his ease with German and Italian operatic scores. "It is more guttural, and more frontal," he explained after a throat-clearing, teeth-jangling demonstration of the seven Welsh vowels.

When he is at home with his wife, who grew up two villages away and who is expecting their first baby in June, his chosen tongue remains Welsh. Home, though, is the one thing Mr. Terfel laments he does not yet have.

"I need a place I can put a snooker table," he insists. That will come later in the year, when he and his wife move into a new house by the sea in Cardiff. With a schedule of concerts, operas and recording dates that limits home life, Mr. Terfel has learned to travel heavily, to take the essential elements of his life with him. His entourage always includes his wife and frequently his parents.

And then there are the golf clubs. Although he calls it an annoying sport, Mr. Terfel has set out to conquer it as he would a new opera. His stack of golf videos and his new set of clubs testify at least to his optimism that this game too can be mastered.

WORLD BRIEFS

Chinese Said to Step Up Repression

WASHINGTON (AP) — The human-rights group Asia Watch on Sunday detailed the plight of more than 1,700 political prisoners in China, calling its report the most comprehensive account of arbitrary detention ever published.

The detainees range from a man under a death sentence for printing, among other things, a marriage manual, to 11 Tibetan monks arrested in a "re-education campaign."

Using a computer data base and a variety of sources, the U.S.-based rights monitoring group compiled 664 pages it says show that Chinese political repression is increasing, not decreasing, as some American officials have said. The report, "Detained in China and Tibet," says 1993 was the worst year for political arrests and trials in China since the crackdown against the pro-democracy movement in 1989.

Belfast Hit by String of Bombings

BELFAST (Reuters) — Nine suspected Irish Republican Army firebombs hit a string of shops, bars and restaurants across Belfast on Sunday, the police said.

The coordinated attacks followed a wave of seven firebombs in London stores on Saturday that coincided with a summit meeting between Prime Minister John Major of Britain and Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland. The two leaders are trying to give renewed impetus to a Northern Ireland peace initiative.

A police spokesman, giving details of the Belfast firebombs, said: "The attacks caused only minor water and smoke damage. We believe the IRA is responsible."

3 Wounded in Egypt Tourist Attack

CAIRO (NYT) — The night train from Cairo to Luxor drew automatic weapons fire, slightly wounding a Polish architect, a student from Taiwan and two Egyptians in what the police said was apparently another attack by Muslim militants on Egypt's tourist industry.

The attack on Saturday, the third on foreigners in a week, follows three warnings by the Islamic Group, the most active militant underground organization, that all foreigners and foreign investors should leave Egypt for their own safety.

No group immediately took responsibility for the attack. Reuters reported from Asyut that cartridges found at the scene of the train attack, about 200 miles (325 kilometers) south of Cairo, were inscribed with militant slogans like "Islam Is Coming." It was the first attack on a train known to carry tourists. The militants have attacked tour buses and Nile cruise ships in the past.

China Nears 1.2 Billion Population

BEIJING (Reuters) — China's population will exceed 1.2 billion this year, six years earlier than planned, the China News Agency said Sunday. It said that the population reached 1.186 billion at the end of 1993, and that in 1994 there would be a net increase of 15.5 million.

A national population conference in 1981 set a target of 1.2 billion for the year 2000. Experts predict that, with a maintenance of China's rigid family planning that aims at one child per family, the population will peak at about 1.56 billion in the year 2044.

The policy is successful in many urban areas, but in rural areas many women are prepared to pay the fines imposed for having more children. The news service said the greatest risk came from migrant workers who have poured into cities from the countryside. They escape the tight controls that regulate family planning in settled populations.

New Zealand Welcomes U.S. Move

WELLINGTON (Reuters) — New Zealand's prime minister, Jim Bolger, said Sunday that a move by Washington to upgrade contacts partly after a seven-year standoff was "a positive step."

But New Zealand officials noted that security and military cooperation would remain suspended. The U.S. State Department said last week that it had decided to resume high-level political contacts halted in 1987 when a leftist government banned ships carrying nuclear waste or powered by nuclear fuel from entering New Zealand waters.

The action in effect destroyed the three-nation ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, United States) defense pact.

Yemenis Sign Reconciliation Pact

AMMAN, Yemen (AP) — Yemen's rival leaders signed a reconciliation accord here Sunday after a standoff of several months that threatened to split the country apart.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh of Yemen and his southern rival, Vice President Ali Salem Bad, signed the agreement calling for economic, political and security reforms. A total of 35 other Yemeni officials also signed the deal in the presence of King Hussein of Jordan; Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization; Emad Abdel Meguid, the Arab League chief; and Yusef bin Alawi Abdullah, Oman's minister of state for foreign affairs.

The 18-point accord calls for Mr. Bad to cede control over oil fields in the south and Colonel Saleh to yield on security and financial matters, to save the 1990 union between the former Marxist South Yemen and pro-Western North Yemen.

TRAVEL UPDATE

4 Airlines Fail Bomb Detection Test

LONDON (AP) — Four airlines at Heathrow International Airport failed to detect fake bombs placed in luggage by government security officials, raising fears of a possible repeat of the Lockerbie disaster, the Sunday Times newspaper reported.

The use of X-ray machines by Britain's Virgin Atlantic, the U.S. carriers United and American, and Dutch KLM failed to uncover the deactivated bombs planted in children's dolls, although they contained detonators, cables and Semtex plastic explosive. The explosive had been chemically neutralized to avoid an accident during the January security check. United Airlines dismissed an employee after failing the Department of Transport test, the paper added.

A Semtex bomb destroyed a Pan American World Airways flight over the Scottish town of Lockerbie in 1988, killing all 270 people on board, after security officials in Frankfurt failed to detect the device.

Ethiopia has decided to restructure its national carrier Ethiopian Airlines, saying corrupt and inefficient management had pushed one of black Africa's flagship airlines to the brink of collapse. (Reuters)

Daily London-Hong Kong flights by Virgin Atlantic Airways will begin Tuesday, ending the control on direct flights by British Airways and Cathay Pacific and probably meaning lower fares on the route. Airline officials and analysts estimate that Virgin's flights with Airbus A-340s will put 10 to 20 percent more seats on the route, well above forecasts of passenger growth. (Reuters)

The Indian Ocean island of Mauritius has estimated the damage caused by the cyclone designated Hollanda at 2.5 billion rupees (\$135.4 million). Four hotels were closed by the storm Feb. 10-11 that killed more than 200. All other hotels were operating, but lack of water and air conditioning could affect tourism, on which Mauritius relies for hundreds of millions of dollars a year. (Reuters)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Bangladesh, Puerto Rico, United States.

TUESDAY: Syria.

WEDNESDAY: Brunei, Guyana, Russia, Switzerland.

THURSDAY: Estonia.

FRIDAY: Kuwait, Sri Lanka, Thailand. Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

Q & A: Australia Remains Above the U.S.-Japan Fray, Sort Of

Japan and the United States are both key economic and political partners for Australia. In Canberra, Senator Gareth Evans, the Australian foreign minister, discussed the U.S.-Japan trade conflict and its impact on the Asia-Pacific region with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Australia has a large trade surplus with Japan and an almost equally large trade deficit with the United States. Where does it stand in the conflict between them?

A. We have made it very clear that we are not taking sides in any direct way in this dispute. We see fault on both sides.

So far as the United States is concerned, we unequivocally do

not support managed trade or quantitative targets. But although we take the Japanese view of the downside of managed trade and associated bilateral sanctions, we believe that Japan could do more to open its markets.

Q. Would Australia and other Asia-Pacific countries suffer much in a U.S.-Japan trade war?

A. Like most other countries of the region, we stand to be significantly losers from an extended trade war between the United States and Japan, particularly if it has the effect of prolonging the recession in Japan and reducing demand for imports, such as minerals and energy commodities.

That would be a most unhappy development and one that would cut across an emerging commitment to genuine trade liberalization based on a multilateral approach. Such a trend has been evident in the recently concluded Uruguay Round of global trade negotiations and in the work of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

Q. Were you surprised that the dispute came to a head at this time?

A. It all seems a bit of a throwback to the past, rather than looking forward.

One can understand America's agony over its continuing trade deficit with Japan. Australia, however, has a very substantial trade deficit with the United States, a good deal of which is contributed to by America's own restrictive access practices in areas like dairy products,

sugar, and so-called voluntary restraint arrangements on steel.

We would like to think that we were getting beyond the age of double standards in these particular matters.

Q. Hasn't Japan been notoriously slow in opening its market to foreign goods and services?

A. I don't think that should be exaggerated. If you look at the amount of imports per capita that nations take, there is a significantly higher absorption by Japan of imports from America than there is by the United States of imports from Japan.

That is a point that should be made more often, even though the aggregate trade figures between the two countries still show a startling disparity.

Q. Yet isn't it true that much of the progress in opening the Japanese market to imports has been the result of foreign pressure, particularly from the United States?

A. Well, that is true, and Australia has been a major beneficiary. That's why we are not being excessively robust in our criticisms at the present time.

Nonetheless, we do think that the age of managed trade is over. Australia is a competitive supplier to the Japanese market. Along with a lot of other countries, we have a very major self-interest in ensuring that the United States does not solve its deficit problems at our expense.

Q. Are you concerned that the dispute between the United States and Japan could escalate into a broader conflict, souring a relationship that is central to stability and security in the Asia-Pacific region?

A. We think that cooler heads will prevail on those fronts, even if we are not absolutely sure of it on the economic front. There is simply too much at stake for both countries and for the region as a whole. Everybody acknowledges that the Japan-U.S. defense relationship is one of the great regional stabilizers. If the security ties were undermined as the result of a trade dispute that got out of hand, it would have potentially quite disastrous flow-on consequences for the region as a whole and every country in it.

But I just don't think that will happen.

Testing Week for Hong Kong

Reuters

HONG KONG — Governor Chris Patten's drive for greater democracy in Hong Kong despite Chinese opposition faces its first major legislative hurdle this week, which if cleared will open the way for his most contentious reform bill.

The colony's legislature will vote on Wednesday on a partial reform bill. But even though this contains changes that would scarcely ruffle a feather in a true democracy, its passage is not guaranteed because of fierce opposition locally and in Beijing.

Political pundits and pro-democracy legislators predict that the mini-bill, which includes reforms like lowering the voting age to 18 from 21, will scrape through.

Failure to get even these reforms through the Legislative Council would be a blow to Mr. Patten and

would leave Hong Kong without arrangements for elections later this year and next — the last elections before the British colony's 1997 return to China.

"If the whole thing gets blocked, then of course all hell breaks loose," said Emily Lau, an independent legislator.

If the legislation is passed, Mr. Patten is expected to publish his final reform bill on Friday.

This is likely, but not certain, to contain the proposals to which Beijing and its Hong Kong supporters object most strenuously, such as giving all of the colony's 2.7 million workers a second vote in occupational-based constituencies.

Mr. Patten hinted strongly last month that he would send the final reform bill to the Legislative Council soon after the mini-bill was passed.

In October 1992, Mr. Patten proposed reforms for local elections this year and for local and Legislative Council polls in 1995. Talks with China began six months later but achieved nothing.

Last December, Mr. Patten published the mini-bill, saying this left time to discuss the contentious issues. But a furious China said Mr. Patten had killed the chances of a negotiated settlement.

Apart from lowering the voting age, the mini-bill abolishes government appointment of local council

members, lowers the number of popularly elected legislators to one per constituency from two, and allows local members of China's parliament, the National People's Congress, to run in Hong Kong elections.

Rumors are flying that Elsie Tu, a legislator who opposes Mr. Patten, is organizing moves to block even the mini-bill. But Ms. Lau, who is strongly pro-democracy, said the public was sick of the endless delays and bickering.

"My hunch is that it's going to be passed," she said. "The community is very fed up and want to get on with it. After all, the proposals are very minimal."

Hong Kong voters, at least those who have made their minds up, seem to back the mini-bill. An opinion poll in the Sunday Morning Post newspaper found that 36 percent for passing that bill and 16 percent against. But 50 percent were "don't knows."

Talks on Kurils to Resume

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Japan and Russia will resume talks on the disputed Kuril islands on Feb. 21-22 in Moscow, but a major breakthrough is unlikely, Japanese newspapers reported Sunday.

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THE AMERICAS /

★POLITICAL NOTES★



President Clinton speaking after an address in Washington in which he reaffirmed U.S. commitment to NATO's ultimatum.

Clinton to Pay Whitewater Legal Fees

WASHINGTON — When President Bill Clinton complained the other day that the special investigation of his Whitewater land investment "is going to cost the taxpayers millions of dollars," he did not mention that it will most likely cost him a lot as well.

The White House has said the Clintons are footing their own bills for the services of David Kendall of Washington's Williams & Connolly law firm to represent them in the inquiry undertaken by Robert B. Fiske Jr., the special counsel. The probe, which could take a year to 18 months, focuses on the Whitewater investment and the first couple's ties to a failed savings and loan owned by their business partners, James and Susan McDougal.

Concerns that the Clintons were using White House lawyers to handle personal matters had prompted three Republican members of the House appropriations subcommittee that funds the White House to seek assurances that no public funds were being used.

Bernard W. Nussbaum, a White House counsel, replied in a Feb. 10 letter that his office and White House staff had responded to Whitewater queries from Congress and reporters. But he said no public funds were being used to pay Mr. Kendall and "no White House staff members are acting as lawyers for the president and first lady where there is no official nexus."

A White House official said this meant, basically, that Mr. Kendall would handle inquiries from Mr. Fiske while White House lawyers would deal with issues such as Republican requests for congressional hearings.

The Clintons and Mr. Kendall have not mentioned his fee, but defense lawyers say \$300 to \$400 an hour is typical for a partner at a top firm. Mr. Kendall could give the Clintons a discount of sorts, offering to represent them in the investigation for a set fee, as some other defense lawyers do. (WFP)

A 'Swamp Camp' for Young Felons

BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE, Florida — Attorney General Janet Reno traveled to one of the most remote spots in Florida, a vast, watery prairie filled with alligators and poisonous snakes, to announce the Clinton administration's latest response to violent juvenile crime: swamp camp.

The camp, modeled on the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930s, is the first of what White House officials envision as "last chance" detention centers on federal lands where felons under the age of 18 will work on environmental cleanup projects while providing low-cost labor for the National Park Service.

Under a Senate resolution passed in November, the Youth Environmental Service camps will be administered jointly by the Justice and Interior departments. Other YES camps are being planned in Utah and at the National Arboretum in Washington, while the Department of Agriculture is looking at setting up similar camps in national forests in Oregon, North Carolina and Indiana.

The Florida camp, based at the site of an abandoned sawmill, will be home to as many as 20 young offenders convicted of crimes such as murder, rape and violent robbery. Under the direction of counselors rather than guards, they will spend up to a year clearing trails and building boardwalks. They also will receive counseling and vocational training. (LAT)

Philadelphia Vote Invalidated for Fraud

PHILADELPHIA — Saying Philadelphia's election system had collapsed under the "massive volume" of a Democratic candidate to steal a state Senate election in November, a federal judge has taken the rare step of invalidating the election and has ordered the seat filled by the Republican candidate.

The action did for the Republicans what the election had not: It enabled them to regain control of the state Senate, which they lost two years ago.

Judge Clarence C. Newcomer of U.S. District Court ruled that the Democratic candidate, William G. Stinson, had stolen the election from Bruce S. Marks in North Philadelphia's 24th Senatorial District through an elaborate fraud in which hundreds of residents were encouraged to vote by absentee ballot even though they had no legal reason, such as a physical disability or a scheduled trip outside the city, to do so.

In many instances, according to Republicans who testified at a four-day hearing last week, Democratic campaign workers forged dozens of names on absentee ballots of people who were living in Puerto Rico, serving time in prison and, in one case, had been dead for some time.

"Substantial evidence was presented establishing massive absentee ballot fraud, deception, intimidation, harassment and forgery," Judge Newcomer wrote in his decision. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

President Clinton, addressing the nation: "I have not sent American ground units into Bosnia. And I will not send American ground forces to impose a settlement that the parties to that conflict do not accept. But America's interests and the responsibilities of America's leadership demand our active involvement in the search for a solution." (AP)

Away From Politics

The first of a new class of stroke drugs sharply reduces the risk of death or disability after bleeding in the brain, according to a study led by Dr. Neil F. Kassell of the University of Virginia. Researchers found that the medicine, called Lacosamide, appears to protect brain cells from hemorrhaging, an often lethal medical disaster that occurs when a blood vessel breaks inside the head. Dr. Kassell said that if further research supported present estimates, it could prove to be "a major discovery."

A story by the Pulitzer Prize-winning author Alice Walker has been dropped from a high school English test given by the state of California because of complaints by conservative Christians. The San Francisco Chronicle reported. It said educators acknowledged removing Ms. Walker's story, "Rosie," because it offended a conservative group called the Traditional Values Coalition.

A man who killed his estranged wife and sealed her body in a closet wall in Anoka, Minnesota, was sentenced to 26 years and one month in prison. Scott Rung, 25, had pleaded guilty to second-degree murder of his wife, Dawn. He was given the maximum penalty.

The New York City Transit Authority has put nearly 40,000 fare cards, worth over \$300,000, into circulation in six weeks with no major technical problems and no evidence of fraud, officials say. (AP, Reuters, LAT, NYT)

For First Time Since '76, Democrats Are Retaking Turf

By Richard L. Berke

WASHINGTON — The Republican bumper stickers that proliferated after the 1992 election read: "Don't Blame Me. I Voted for Bush." The Democrats have finally come up with a rejoinder: "Thank Me ... I Voted Clinton-Gore!"

The market for these newly minted red, white and blue stickers may be bigger than once thought. For all of President Bill Clinton's troubles, for all the conflicting ideological messages and for all the flaws in the Democratic political operation, for all the noise from Senator Bob Dole, the language from the White House seems to be catching on. It is meant to hold on to the liberal camp while building a bridge to more centrist terrain.

There has been a small yet significant movement of people to the Democratic fold. It began even before the 1992 election and accelerated throughout Mr. Clinton's first year in office.

For the first time since 1976, the Republican Party is no longer gaining at the expense of the Democrats. The nation's basic partisanship — the degree to which people think of themselves as Democrats, Republicans or independents — remains closely balanced. But Democrats have widened their advantage in partisan loyalty to eight percentage points over Republicans, twice what it was five years ago. The shift comes equally from people who identify themselves as Republicans and independents, ac-

cording to a series of New York Times/CBS News polls.

"They're getting credit for going back to the center," said Kevin Phillips, a Republican analyst who predicted years in advance the realignment of the old Democratic South to the Republican Party.

"It is significant," he said, "because if you broke out issues which the Democrats made the most gains

NEWS ANALYSIS

— you'd get crime and welfare reform. That gives them a booster shot. That's also bad news for the Republicans."

Yet Mr. Phillips asserted that the movement should not be overemphasized because there is no suggestion that "the Democrats are establishing anything that's got any depth."

Indeed, the trend hardly portends a major party realignment. The biggest question is still where the 19 million people who voted for Ross Perot in 1992 will end up in this year's midterm elections and in the 1996 presidential race.

But the Democrats' gains are not simply from fallen-away members who were drawn back to the fold in the aftermath of Mr. Clinton's election to the White House, and they suggest that the party has the potential to win over a significant proportion of independents.

The possibilities among younger voters are striking. For the first time since 1984, more Americans in the 18-to-29 age group identify themselves as Demo-

crats than Republicans (31 percent to 29 percent). This is important because the loyalties of younger voters often stick with them for life, and the young tend to reflect the way political forces are moving.

Although the position of political parties has declined with the advent of television in recent decades, party loyalty is still important. It gives the dominant party a starting advantage in an election year. And polls on voter loyalty are even more reliable indicators of public sentiment than voter registration figures, which are incomplete and often biased toward the dominant party in any local jurisdiction.

Martin P. Wattenberg, a political scientist at the University of California at Irvine, said the pattern favoring Democrats was "really reactive to the president's overall approval and the economy."

What is more significant, he said, is what the numbers say about Republicans. "The fact that some of the gains have occurred is another indicator that the Democrats are going to be a majority party in the Congress and the state legislatures well into the 21st century," he said. "The Republicans are slipping."

The Republicans, of course, are furious. Mr. Clinton is stealing their best lines on the biggest issues of the day, from crime to welfare reform. (He even cited an old health care proposal of Richard Nixon in his State of the Union message last month.) The public polls show, barely distinguishes the parties in their ability to reduce the budget deficit or curb crime.

Frank Luntz, a Republican pollster who advised Mr. Perot in 1992, fears that Democrats could be gaining an edge in winning over the Perot voters. Watching Mr. Clinton deliver the State of the Union message, he said, "sent a shiver down my spine — no one's hearing what the Republicans are saying. The Democrats control the White House, the Congress, the bully pulpit."

Even if the Democrats can sustain and build on their gains, a return to the party's dominance of two decades ago is difficult to imagine. In 1976, as the country was reeling from Watergate and Jimmy Carter was elected president, 40 percent identified themselves as Democrats and 20 percent as Republicans. But the edge diminished in the years of the Reagan administration, as the Republicans absorbed supporters of George C. Wallace and the right-leaning "Reagan Democrats."

Had the Republicans been able to re-elect George Bush, the stage might finally have been set for them to overtake the Democrats in partisan allegiance. Instead, Mr. Clinton fractured the Republican coalition, with considerable help from Mr. Bush, who could not keep up the momentum of the Reagan years, and from Mr. Perot.

Al From, president of the Democratic Leadership Council, a centrist organization from which Mr. Clinton developed many of his campaign positions, envisions a grand era of Democratic dominance that leaves little room for the liberals who are battling for a piece of the Clinton agenda.

U.S. Aides Propose Returning To Unesco

By Steven Greenhouse

WASHINGTON — The U.S. State Department has recommended to President Bill Clinton that the United States rejoin the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Under the Reagan administration, the United States withdrew from the Paris-based Unesco 10 years ago on the grounds that it was wasting money and was hostile to free enterprise and a free press.

In making the recommendation, the State Department has advised waiting until late 1995 at the earliest, and more likely until 1997, saying there is no money in the 1995 budget, and perhaps not the next year's, to cover the \$65 million in annual dues.

The White House has failed to act on the recommendation for more than four months, officials said, because it is short of cash and because it fears that conservative groups will vigorously oppose any decision to rejoin.

An interagency working group, headed by the State Department, called for rejoining after concluding that Unesco was now managing much more efficiently and had become less ideological.

In addition, the working group said Unesco was now working on many activities that Washington enthusiastically supports: a global literacy project, special education programs for women and girls, projects supporting freedom of the press, and education programs on the environment and on fighting drugs.

If the United States decides to rejoin, that will close a chapter on the Cold War fights between Washington and Moscow in which American officials worried that Soviet-backed ideologues had too much sway over powerful international organizations.

Since becoming secretary-general of Unesco in 1988, Federico Mayor Zaragoza of Spain, has hoped to woo back the United States. He has worked to make the organization's programs more practical and less political and to cut fat from the budget. He has slashed Unesco's payroll to 2,200 workers from slightly more than 4,000.

Car Air Bags Hazardous To Infants, Agency Says

By Frank Swoboda

WASHINGTON — Parents never should let their infant children ride in the front seat of a car that has a passenger-side air bag, according to the U.S. government.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration says that if an air bag deploys, a child facing the rear, as is recommended by safety experts, could be killed or severely injured.

Many parents put their infants in the front seat so they can keep an eye on them, retrieve their pacifiers or comfort them when they cry.

Although safety experts agree that the rear seat is the safest place in the car in the event of a crash, they also say the rear-facing child's safety seat offers protection even in the front of the car.

But the air bag has changed that. When the child's seat is strapped into the front seat there isn't enough room in most cars to allow the air bag to inflate fully without slamming into the car seat.

The bag inflates with such force that the impact can snap a baby's neck or cause severe brain damage, although the traffic safety agency said it knew of no such injuries.

The government warning comes at a time when more cars are being equipped with driver and passenger air bags. All cars manufactured for sale in the United States must have air bags for the driver and front-

Just Before Talks, Mexican Rebels Toughen Stance

By Tim Golden

MEXICO CITY — On the eve of talks to resolve the peasant uprising in the southern state of Chiapas, the rebels' military commander discounted government hopes of a prompt settlement, saying his troops would lay down their arms only after fundamental changes were made to democratize the Mexican political system.

In an interview at a safe house in the mountains of Chiapas, the rebel leader, who calls himself Commander Marcos, said his Zapatista National Liberation Army would also demand broad autonomy for Indian regions of the country and a reorientation of the government's economic policies.

The Zapatistas' insistence on sweeping political and economic changes came weeks after government officials announced that the insurgents had agreed to narrow their agenda to the problems of Chiapas, Mexico's second-poorest state.

Officials had described that condition as essential to persuading hard-line members in the administration of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari to support a negotiated settlement.

But Commander Marcos said the rebels had accepted the agenda only under government pressure to get the dialogue started. He said they had never put aside their demands for national change and would not sign a peace agreement that did not fulfill them.

"We cannot believe that there can be a democratization of the state of Chiapas or the municipalities where the Zapatista National Liberation Army is located but not the rest of the country," he said. "We don't fool ourselves. Either the democratic process is national or there is not a democratic process."



Red Cross members during a patrol in the mountains near San Cristobal de las Casas to offer assistance to refugees.

The rebels' stand appears considerably tougher than what government representatives are expecting to hear when they sit down with 15 rebel leaders and Catholic Church mediators Monday in the colonial city of San Cristobal de las Casas.

Several officials have rejected the Zapatistas' position as impossible. And although Commander Marcos said the rebels would not break a cease-fire that has held for five weeks unless attacked, others raised the prospect that the conflict might drag on well beyond the presidential elections scheduled for Aug. 21.

"We cannot give up things that will destabilize the political order, the social order or the basic economic strategy of the government," Manuel Camacho Solis, the president's envoy to the talks, said in an interview Friday in Mexico City. "The cost of doing that would be to increase conflict rather than reduce it."

The Zapatistas demands clearly represent a bargaining position. But they also seem to reflect the rebels' belief that in the weeks

since they declared war on the state just as the North American Free Trade Agreement took effect on Jan. 1, they have galvanized an opposition to Mr. Salinas's policies that transcends their limited military strength.

"What is at stake in Chiapas is no longer just Chiapas or even Mexico, but perhaps even the free-trade agreement or the whole neoliberal project in Latin America," Commander Marcos said, referring to the wave of economic changes in Mexico and other Latin American countries.

These have included openings to foreign trade, the privatization of state enterprises and the restoration of growth with little if any improvement in the lives of the poor.

"Not because we have that moral force," Commander Marcos added, "but because people are saying, 'All right, what happened here? What is going to happen elsewhere? What costs are there going to be?' " Motioning to the three reporters before him, he added, "If that were not true, you all would not be here."

Farrakhan Is Welcome, NAACP Says

By Tim Golden

BALTIMORE — Leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the United States have invited Louis Farrakhan to a meeting of prominent blacks, despite outside criticism.

Speaking after a meeting of the NAACP's board, its leaders said the group would resist any pressure to distance itself from Mr. Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam, which has been criticized recently for anti-Semitic and anti-white remarks by one of its senior officials.

"The decisions and actions of the NAACP are made by the leadership of the NAACP," said William Gibson, chairman of the association's national board. "Other groups may request, may implore, may even demand, but that does not change our position in regards to how we make decisions."

Speaking of Mr. Farrakhan, Benjamin Chavis, an NAACP director, said on Saturday, "He is invited, and we will welcome him to the summit."

The NAACP, which is sponsoring the meeting, has yet to decide its location and date, though officials said it would be held this year. Last November, in a fiery speech

at Kean College in Union, New Jersey, a close deputy of Mr. Farrakhan, Khalid Abdul Muhammad, said Jews were the "blood-suckers of the black nation."

After widespread public criticism, Mr. Farrakhan demoted Mr. Muhammad, describing the tone of his remarks as "repugnant." But Mr. Farrakhan defended the content of the remarks.

The uproar has put the NAACP in a delicate position. The group has recently tried to forge closer ties with the Nation of Islam, as have other prominent blacks like Representative Kweisi Mfume, Democrat of Maryland, chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus; Representative Maxine Waters, Democrat of California; and the Reverend Jesse Jackson.

Would-Be de Gaulle Killer Is Dead in Paraguay at 71

The Associated Press

PARIS — Georges Watin, who took part in one of the assassination attempts against President Charles de Gaulle that inspired the 1971 novel by Frederick Forsyth and the 1973 film "The Day of the Jackal," has died at his home in Paraguay. He was 71.

Mr. Watin, condemned to death in absentia in 1963 but pardoned in an amnesty in 1968, died of a heart attack Saturday at home outside the capital, Asuncion, a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said.

Algerian-born, Mr. Watin opposed de Gaulle's decision in July 1962 to recognize Algerian independence.

On Aug. 22, 1962, bullets shattered the windows of de Gaulle's limousine as it rolled through a Paris suburb, but the president was unscathed. Mr. Watin, one of nine persons convicted of planning the attack, fled to Switzerland and lat-

er to Spain. He settled in Paraguay in 1965.

In his last years, Mr. Watin lived in a small house on an allowance from the French Consulate. He suffered from arthritis and had been bedridden since undergoing surgery last year.

An Epidemic Follows Sumatra Earthquake

The Associated Press

JAKARTA — An epidemic of diarrhea has broken out among the survivors of the earthquake that killed at least 215 people on Sumatra Island.

Poor sanitation in tent cities that provide the only shelter for the tens of thousands left homeless is causing the outbreak, said Djauhari Talib, who heads the emergency medical operation in Liwa, the town nearest the epicenter of the Wednesday quake.

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RUSSIA: Extraordinary Changes Have Occurred, but the Old Ways Are Proving Tenacious

Continued from Page 1

irreversibly on a path of Western-style development, or whether it is only passing through another of its short-lived lurches.

Mulling Russia's plight, an old woman at the farmers' market reached for old folk wisdom: The Russian, she declared, won't budge until the roasted rooster pecks him in the rear.

These days, that sort of wisdom is invoked so often that it takes on the quality of a self-fulfilling prophecy, as if it is a given that all Russia's endeavors are doomed to founder in some congenial Russian inertia.

True, Russia has won extensive freedoms, it has changed in many ways, and despite upheavals, it has

so far avoided collapse, civil war and revival of dictatorship. The subway still runs, Moscow streets are clogged with cars, and there has been no mass hunger.

But the failures are glaring. The gap with the West has not been closed, as Mr. Gorbachev promised in 1985, and economists wonder how the country will make it through spring.

Instead of shaping a new middle class, the weakening of state control has fostered crime. A report recently prepared for Mr. Yeltsin said that up to 80 percent of all private enterprises in Russia were paying heavy tribute to the armies of racketeers and bandits that have sprouted across Russia.

Streets that once knew no crime have become dangerous. An order by Moscow's First City Hospital

reported an average of 40 serious mugging victims daily. Eight leading bankers have been killed in the last year.

Haphazard credit and export policies have enabled a handful of businessmen to amass fortunes,

last year from the fifth to the third leading cause of death.

To many Russians, the December election was disheartening not only because of the large vote for the extreme nationalist Vladimir V.

Zhirinovskiy, but also because barely 50 percent of the electorate bothered to vote at all.

The vote has been extensively dissected in Russia and abroad. All agree that those who stayed away and those who voted for Mr. Zhirinovskiy did so above all to register anger at the impoverishment, insecurity, crime and mismanagement that have marked recent years.

As many of the states emerging from Communist dictatorships have learned, only when people have enough to eat do they really embrace democracy.

A growing number of Russians have come to realize that seven decades of systematically suppressing initiative and demonizing enterprise have left a mind-set that will take at least a generation to alter.

"Russia is not an 'underdeveloped' or a 'developing' country," a Western businessman mused. "It's a misdeveloped country."

The evidence is everywhere. Russian common sense over primitive villages listing in mind their gnat-infested men wasted by vodka. Rus-

which they flaunt in the finest tradition of the old Russian merchants, racing through Moscow in their exotic sedans with heavily armed bodyguards.

Except for a small fraction that has found support abroad, the intellectual elite of the Soviet Union — scientists, professors and writers — feels increasingly forsaken and alienated.

Optimists justify the negative factors as an unattractive but necessary process of "primary capital accumulation." But little of that capital has stayed in Russia; the government estimates that \$25 billion has gone in the last two years to Switzerland, Austria, Cyprus, North America and other distant havens.

Life expectancy, low in the old Soviet Union, has sunk further with deteriorating health care.

According to new figures, the life expectancy for men dropped from 62 in 1992 to 59 in 1993, while infant mortality rose from 17.8 per 1,000 to 19.3. Trauma deaths — accidents, suicides, murders, military casualties, poisonings — rose

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Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, right, passing by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin during a memorial service for a former prime minister, Levi Eshkol, in a Jerusalem cemetery on Sunday.

ISRAEL: Changing Relationship

Continued from Page 1

self-rule goes awry, hopes for an end to the siege mentality that has always dominated Israel could be dashed.

But there are signs that Jews in the Diaspora already think Israel's survival is no longer as threatened as it once was. Israeli military leaders acknowledge that Israel faces fewer threats to its existence today than at almost any time in its history.

In the late 1970s, one California fund-raising appeal for Israel featured a picture of a washing machine, and called on Jews to contribute to their poor cousins in outlying Israeli "development" towns who did not have such a modern appliance. The campaign was a big success. But times have changed, and Israel today enjoys not only washing machines, but also the latest Japanese cars and compact disc players.

El Sag, an economist and director of Economic Models Ltd., says Israel could easily replace donations from abroad by borrowing.

"Israel is not desperately dependent on the money now," he said. "Suppose they cut it off for whatever reason. Our standard of living will drop by perhaps 1 percent. It's not a very big deal."

What the money from abroad does provide is a safety net in a wide variety of services that Israeli governments do not fund. The Women's International Zionist Organization, for example, runs a shelter for girls, provides help for single mothers, offers legal advice to immigrants and runs 167 day care centers. "The government couldn't do it," said Miss Jaglom.

Likewise, Teddy Kollek, Jerusalem's former mayor, raised money from around the world to underwrite public works and other projects.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin

reacted with fury, denouncing Mr. Bein's remarks as "moronic."

Fund-raisers also reacted with alarm. "The whole thing was foolish to say, it was a terrible blunder," said Raya Jaglom, president of the Women's International Zionist Organization. "World Jewry wanted to be partners; they wanted to participate in building the state."

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Mandela Says Rival Is to Blame For Deaths

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Nelson Mandela on Sunday implicitly blamed his main black rival, Chief Mangosuthu Buthe, for a massacre of young African National Congress election workers.

Mr. Mandela, the ANC leader, accused the head of the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party of fanning violence with his opposition to the country's first all-race election.

Attackers used automatic weapons and knives on Saturday to kill 15 ANC supporters — 13 of them teenagers — preparing for a voter education program in a Natal village 500 kilometers (300 miles) southeast of Johannesburg.

Mr. Mandela did not name Chief Buthe, but cited calls from leaders in the Natal region to resist the April 26-28 vote.

"One of them has gone so far as to say he does not want to lie and to promise the people of Natal that there will be no bloodshed in the course of their campaign to disrupt the election," Mr. Mandela said at a news conference.

Chief Buthe told a rally of his followers last weekend that his call for an election boycott could lead to violence.

Natal is considered an Inkatha stronghold, and much of the political violence there has been between supporters of the ANC and Inkatha. The police said Sunday that they had no clues to the identities of the killers, but ANC officials were quick to lay blame.

In a statement Sunday, Chief Buthe said, "I condemn this carnage in the strongest possible terms, not only because of the loss of life of young people, but because such acts of violence can only further polarize our society."

Political violence is expected to increase as South Africa prepares for the vote. Inkatha, fearing ANC dominance in a post-apartheid South Africa, opposes the election, and its leaders have called for members to resist it peacefully.

"Those who don't want people to vote" were responsible for the massacre, a local ANC official, Zube Maba, said Sunday. He said the area had previously been calm.

A police spokesman, Ben Lombard, said four attackers armed with assault rifles opened fire on an abandoned house where the victims were sleeping. They then hacked at the bodies of their victims with knives, he said.

Twelve of the dead were youths under the age of 18, the police said.

3 Killed in Gun Battles

Three people were killed in gun battles with the police on Sunday, Agence France-Presse reported from Johannesburg.

The killings took Sunday's death toll in the Johannesburg region to five, according to the police, who said the fight broke out in the black eastern suburb of Tembisa when police tried to stop a suspected stolen truck.

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THE ALLIED THREAT

Applying Lessons of Sarajevo Will Threats Plus Diplomacy Work Elsewhere?

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Staff Writer

ZAGREB, Croatia — As Bosnia-Serbs began to give up their siege of Sarajevo last week after 22 months, pulling back guns and tanks, officials at the United Nations headquarters here wondered if they had found at last the right balance of menace and diplomacy to break Bosnia's brutal cycle of bloodshed and violence.

Sir Michael Rose, the British general who commands United Nations peacekeeping troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina, went so far as to say that the operation in Sarajevo could be a model employed in other parts of the country, as long as more UN peacekeepers are dispatched to his command.

"The logic that has been applied here and the processes that have been agreed by the two elements involved are certainly applicable elsewhere," declared General Rose.

He did not say where that might be, but there is no shortage of candidate sites, from Srebrenica in eastern Bosnia, cut off by Bosnian Serbs, to the ancient Herzegovina city of Mostar. There, Bosnian Croats, backed by Croatian regulars, have enforced a brutal siege that in the first nine days of February alone killed 37 people.

The larger notion of waving the big stick — and making it clear it will be used — does offer compelling possibilities. In Mostar, for example, the Croats would be highly susceptible to threats of retaliation by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, were it to ever come to

NEWS ANALYSIS

that, since Zagreb is greatly dependent on Western support and approval.

But even if the UN and NATO manage to enforce the Serbian withdrawal without dropping a single bomb, UN strategists in Zagreb said elsewhere caution that it is premature to conclude they have discovered some magic formula. The lessons of Sarajevo, they say, may not apply as well in other parts of the country, as a result of differences in everything from terrain to local grievances.

"Given the frustrations we have endured until now in dealing with the situation in the former Yugoslavia," a senior UN official said in Zagreb on Sunday, "it would be foolish not to take a look at what we appear to have accomplished in Sarajevo, to see how we can apply it elsewhere."

"But we have to be realistic. Each situation is different, and what worked in Sarajevo will not necessarily work in central Bosnia."

More important, there is widespread agreement that it is much too early to measure the long-term consequences of the Sarajevo operation, particularly since the threat of NATO strikes is still in the air. The siege of the Bosnian capital may have been broken, and the killing stopped for now, but no one is willing yet to say what effect it will have on the larger conflict.

Bosnian Muslims, in particular, are wary, and worry that using UN peacekeepers — especially Russian troops — to freeze the Serbian guns around the Bosnian capital has only increased the likelihood that the city will be partitioned, thus serving a long-held Serbian ambition.

One has only to look to the situation inside Croatia, they say, where UN operations to secure the peace in areas seized by Belgrade-backed ethnic Serbs during the fighting in 1991 have resulted in a de facto partition of Croatia: Serbian rebels behind UN lines now control over

30 percent of Croatian territory, keeping the Zagreb government out.

Moreover, breaking the siege of Sarajevo raises an even more troubling question: Are both sides there now free to use their weapons elsewhere? Although they have lost some of their guns to UN control, Bosnian Serbs can now redeploy the rest to other areas, perhaps for another offensive later this year, once the international furor over Sarajevo ebbs.

Charles Dick, an analyst with the Center for Conflict Studies in London, said he expected to see the Serbs concentrate their forces around Muslim pockets in eastern Bosnia, including Srebrenica, Gorazde and Zepa, where they want to consolidate territory.

The Muslims, too, may want to reinforce other fronts, perhaps in parts of central Bosnia, where the Bosnian Army has been fighting Croats.

Despite these fears, however, some diplomats believe the combination of events and circumstances in Sarajevo has brought international policy to a kind of watershed. Buoyed by Moscow's dramatic entrance onto the stage last week, when Russian troops were offered as an incentive to persuade the Serbs to back down, both Vitali I. Churkin, the Russian special envoy, and Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozhevnikov have urged that multinational talks be convened immediately, to capitalize on the momentum generated by the new situation created in Sarajevo.

But success so far in breaking the siege of Sarajevo suggests that the United Nations may decide more may be gained by a step-by-step approach, clearing off specific problems, like Mostar or Srebrenica, to clear the way toward a later comprehensive settlement.

Charles E. Redman, the American special envoy to the former Yugoslavia, was in Germany over the weekend, nudging Croats and Muslims to come to terms in central and western Bosnia.

He declared flatly Saturday that the chance for peace between Croats and Muslims in Bosnia had been increased by what has happened around Sarajevo.

"I do believe," he said, "that what has been happening with regard to Sarajevo has to encourage everybody in the process to think seriously about a solution and to realize there is help from the outside world."



Crowds greeting Russian troops Sunday as they passed through Pale, Bosnia-Herzegovina, on their way to join UN forces in Sarajevo.

BOSNIA: Threat of Air Strikes Appears to Diminish

Continued from Page 1

Defense Secretary Malcolm Rifkind of Britain said of Serbian efforts to pull back the big guns that have bombarded Sarajevo. "But the advice we have received is that it will not be possible to come to a conclusive judgment until midnight has passed. It must be for those on the ground to advise as soon as physically possible after midnight whether compliance has occurred or not."

By midnight, he meant midnight GMT, which is 1 A.M. Monday in Sarajevo.

As the American and NATO ministers held their talks in Aviano, some of the 40 U.S. combat planes that would attack targets around Sarajevo roared off from Aviano to patrol Bosnian skies as part of long-running operations to prevent unauthorized intrusions into Bosnian airspace and to support UN forces on the ground there if they are asked to do so.

Hundreds of Italians switched from their Sunday afternoon stroll to gather at the end of the runway with children and binoculars and watch the dull-gray American planes slice into overcast skies, heading for Bosnia. The growl of

jet engines echoed far into the night as the deadline approached.

For F-16 pilots, Sarajevo is a 30-minute run from here, but the warplanes at Aviano are only one part of a much larger force of some 170 American, British, Dutch, French and Turkish airplanes at bases in Italy and on carriers in the Adriatic.

Italy has offered the use of its bases, but not combat planes to bomb the former Yugoslavia if air strikes are ordered. Turkish pilots would patrol the skies over Bosnia but would not participate in strikes.

By the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's account, UN officials and commanders with peacekeeping troops on the ground must first reach an assessment of whether Bosnian Serbs have complied with the ultimatum and then decide whether to request NATO strikes against artillery that has not been moved or disabled. Just hours before the deadline expired, the NATO ministers here declined to give a definitive assessment of the Bosnian Serbs' compliance with their demands.

Mr. Perry, however, said UN forces on the ground had reported

that they could visit all of the Serbian gun positions in the exclusion zone around Sarajevo, and added that it would be regarded as "full compliance" if artillery pieces that could not be moved were disabled and placed under UN guard.

The seeming hesitancy of the NATO ministers as the deadline approached for what could be the alliance's first-ever combat mission also reflected concerns about the ability of American and other planes to carry out strikes in the bad weather that has dogged Bosnia for weeks.

In recent days, American pilots based at Aviano have said that low clouds and snow could hamper their missions, despite the advanced technology of the F-16, F-15E and A-10 planes stationed at the base.

Mr. Perry said bad weather constituted a "significant handicap" for aircraft seeking to identify and lock onto targets in the heavily wooded and snowbound Bosnian terrain.

"Weather could be a hindrance to air operations, but it will not stop them completely," he said.

Bosnian Serbs Give Russians Warm Welcome

Agence France-Press

PALE, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Several hundred Bosnian Serbs cheered Sunday as Russian soldiers drove through Pale heading for the front lines near Sarajevo, where it is hoped here that their presence will deter the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from launching air strikes.

Initial units from among the 400-strong Russian paratrooper force, which is to join United Nations forces around Sarajevo, were given a boisterous welcome by the inhabitants of this self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb capital, 30 kilometers (15 miles) from Sarajevo.

From Pale, the Russian contingent was to travel to Lukavica, the main Serbian-held barracks, on the outskirts of Sarajevo. Earlier Sunday, an advance party of Russian officers met with UN Protection Force officials to work out the deployment of the Russian troops.

The Russians' convoy of about 100 trucks transporting troops and military equipment extended for several kilometers.

MOOD: Price of Peace

Continued from Page 1

the high point of the city's existence. "Yes! Yes! Go! Go!" the men, a mixture of ethnic nationalities, shouted. Then she fell, and the men slapped the bar and groaned in disappointment.

"That's the way it used to be here," said Ania Tomić, a doctor at Kosevo Hospital, which patches up the wounded and sorts out the dead when the mortar shells fall. The daughter of a Croatian father and a Montenegrin woman now married to a Serb who is serving with the Muslim-led Bosnian government army, she sat around the table with her friends, two Muslims. "I want to cry."

At Oslobođenje, the daily newspaper that has stubbornly kept publishing from the basement of its bombed-out building near the front line, reporters were huddled around a wood-burning stove, chain-smoking, grumbling that they were not allowed into the press pools the United Nations was organizing. And they were wondering, like many people in Sarajevo, if the evolving peace plan meant that, finally, their city was to be divided with something like the so-called green lines that cut across Cyprus or Beirut.

"They will probably create lines of division of the city," said Rasim Cerimagic, the political editor. "It will be a new status quo, and it will last for years."

Like others in Sarajevo, he pointed out that simply silencing the guns last week did not end the siege. The city is still surrounded, its roadways cut off, water and electricity fitful, most of its normal life throttled.

"Sarajevo remains a closed city," he said. "For us, all that the ultimatum means is that there won't be 20 people killed in a day. We will get only two or three from snipers. Our death penalty has been replaced by a life sentence."

A high government official, slumped tiredly in his office late last week after days of shuttle consultations by United Nations officials and diplomats, agreed that a partition of the Sarajevo area now seemed inevitable. He also worried that the withdrawal of the heavy weapons would only mean more brutal fighting elsewhere in Bosnia.

The neighborhood coffee shops, the newspaper, the hospital and countless other institutions the people have built have done far more than the sometimes bumbling government to keep the city alive, by grudgingly clinging to its tradition of urbanity.

Final Decision Rests With UN

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AVIANO, Italy — NATO and the United Nations have established a joint chain of command to decide whether to launch air strikes in Bosnia, but the order for the first attack rests with the UN.

Yasushi Akashi, representative of the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, would decide whether Bosnian Serbs have complied with NATO's ultimatum to take heavy arms from around Sarajevo.

Mr. Akashi would then relay his decision to Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda of the United States, commander of NATO's southern forces. In case of noncompliance, Admiral Boorda would give the command for air attacks to start. (Reuters, AP)



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A Russian 'Contribution'

Relief for Sarajevo?

With luck, Bosnia's Serbs would have pulled out or yielded their siege guns around Sarajevo by the time the United Nations ultimatum came due Sunday night. That desirable result was perhaps more likely to happen after President Bill Clinton's renewal of his pledge on Saturday to send American planes in NATO on an enforcement mission if the Serbs do not fully comply. He is determined, and for good reason, to try to restore at least some part of the credibility that NATO and the United States with it have lost in their dithering over the 22-month-old Bosnia war.

Mr. Clinton gave Moscow credit for making a "very important contribution" with its initiative to dispatch Russian peacekeeping troops to Bosnia — under a UN flag. The action is immediately important in helping the Serbs decide to bow to the UN Sarajevo ultimatum. There remains for us an element of uncertainty and anxiety about this action, too. No one can be 100 percent certain where it will lead. Will Russia move into a more active role in the overall Bosnia government talks?

The early signs are that Russia means to become a political advocate for the Serbs, while expecting the United States to speak more for the interests of the Muslim-led Bosnian government, as Washington has been doing. That would put Russia and America in a posture of competing and cooperating at the same time.

The first question that is bound to arise is whether and how to translate a Sarajevo cease-fire, if it takes, into calm in the other, less publicized but still desperate conflicts going on elsewhere in Bosnia.

The second pressing question for the United States is to define the terms of a political settlement in Bosnia that are meant to be served by American military action. This will require a difficult process of consultation between the United States and Bosnia's Muslims, the party most dependent and now, with Russia's arrival on the diplomatic scene, even more dependent on Washington.

On Saturday the president cited a long and useful list of American geopolitical and humanitarian "interests" that, he said, justify participation in Sarajevo air strikes. He did so speaking as a commander in chief who may be about to send American military men into combat. Yet those "interests" constitute no less compelling a reason for earlier American efforts to address the agony of Bosnia. In an answer to a question that he took after his morning talk, Mr. Clinton gave an incomplete explanation, saying that earlier there had been no "consensus" for military action. That leaves open, of course, the possibility that he could have done much more to create a consensus than he chose to do. For the moment, nonetheless, perhaps it is enough to hope that the end of the siege of Sarajevo is within sight.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Abrupt Russian Move

Russia, after days of pouring over feeling showed aside by NATO in Sarajevo, has dramatically and unilaterally rewritten the script by cutting a deal with Bosnian Serbs and moving Russian troops into place around the besieged Bosnian capital. Taken by surprise, Washington had little immediate choice but to accept Moscow's fait accompli. But it must not back off from its own principles and policies merely to let Boris Yeltsin please Russian nationalists who want to shift Moscow's policy in the Balkans toward a more partisan and confrontational path.

Acting independently of America and other Western powers, Moscow worked out its own arrangement on Thursday with Bosnian Serb leaders. It provides for withdrawal of Serbian artillery from the Sarajevo area in exchange for the deployment of Russian troops there under a United Nations flag. Russia's abrupt move could work out well for everyone if it simply represents a face-saving way for the Serbs to pull back their big guns. Besides saving Sarajevo lives, that would spare NATO from having to follow through on a risky bombing campaign, and would ease the growing pressure on Moscow from Russian nationalists.

But, unsettlingly, Russia insists that its deal "negates" the Feb. 9 NATO ultimatum, which threatened air strikes unless Serbian artillery around Sarajevo was either pulled back or placed under UN control. Moscow also wants Sarajevo placed under direct UN administration. But that would wrongly erode the authority of the Bosnian government, effectively putting it out of business.

President Bill Clinton and other NATO leaders must make three things clear at once:

Olympics Deserve Better

They call it "CBS Morning News," so it seemed fair to think that it was a news show. But while Dan Jansen, the American speed skater, made the climactic race of his career Friday morning, viewers were treated to co-anchor Paula Zahn's riveting observation that her husband was in town and life in Lillehammer was like "winter camp."

The weather person stumbled through what looked to be a pile of giant Lincoln Logs and commented on his propensity for being in shots with the rear ends of animals. There was also — believe us — a shot of soup boiling.

Ms. Zahn's partner Harry Smith then advised that all who wanted to be even more protected from the news on the nearby ice rink where Mr. Jansen was skating should turn down the sound. It was Mr. Smith's long-winded way of saying, "Let's go to the videotape" — later, when the advertising department says it is all right.

No one begrudges CBS its money. But you would think it saved enough on John Madden's salary to let us in on the most interesting moment of the Olympic week.

The network cannot plead lack of gear or zeal. One thing we have learned this past week is that everyone involved in American broadcasting can send cameras across the tundra and park ice just to get a shot of Tonya Harding lacing her skates. There was, in fact, something especially galling about seeing endless shots of Miss Harding and Nancy Kerrigan ignoring each other while Dan Jansen set a new world record. Mr. Jansen has long been the world's fastest and most star-crossed skater. In seven races in four Olympics he had failed to win a single medal, most recently on Monday. The 1,000-meter on Friday was his last chance. Finally, he won gold.

A network spokesman says it was a "judgment call." The network has to satisfy two audiences, he said — morning viewers who

want things when they happen, and nighttime viewers who want the suspense of not knowing. Also, the competition was still in progress when the news show ended. Mr. Jansen had taken his turn, but others had not.

By this logic, no championship prize fight could be broadcast unless there was time for the entire undercard. Note to network spokesmen: When you are defending a financial decision, have the grace to say you did it for the ratings and the money.

In fact, "CBS Morning News" telecast a number of other events as they happened during the week. For example, it showed Mr. Jansen Monday morning when he slipped on the final turn and added another grim notch to his stick of Olympic failures.

Next time around, the International Olympic Committee should examine how it awards exclusive television rights. They should not be rights to black out the news in favor of reports that one of the producers is celebrating a 10th wedding anniversary at "winter camp."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Russia's Entry Is Welcome

The larger objective should be a partition agreement for the whole country that permits a viable Muslim state with access to the sea. Strictly European efforts to bring this about have been unavailing. It will take old-fashioned, arm's-length cooperation between the United States and Russia to achieve a real peace and to keep turmoil from spreading in the Balkans. That should be the lesson Washington learns from Moscow's dramatic entry into the Bosnian crisis. Russia's intervention was welcome and helpful.

— The Baltimore Sun.



Trying a Strategy of Failure on Trade With Japan

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The only good trade agreement with Japan is no trade agreement with Japan — that is the sentiment held by a large chunk of the American electorate. Up to a point, President Bill Clinton and his tough-minded trade negotiator, Mickey Kantor, seem to feel the same way.

Despite the beating that they are taking in much of the American press for their to-the-brink tactics, the president and his special trade representative may be playing a winning hand with Japan.

Their approach to a trade pact with Tokyo resembles Ronald Reagan's first-term approach to arms control agreements with the Soviet Union. Mr. Reagan was not interested in warhead totals and throw weight.

He wanted a fundamental change in Soviet behavior. Without that change, he said repeatedly, arms control would be a "band-aid" on a festering wound. Even when the turn came in U.S.-Soviet relations under Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr. Reagan kept repeating, "Trust but verify."

Arms control was as big a political liability in 1980 as trade agreements with Japan are today. Mr. Reagan could safely raise the negotiating bar beyond Moscow's ability to jump. Politically, no agreement with Moscow was better than a controversial agreement with Moscow.

Aided by luck, timing and Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Reagan got the change in behavior. It is a good omen for Mr. Clinton and Mr. Kantor in their brinkmanship with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa. Tokyo's fragile coalition government has already responded to the openly declared "failure" of the Clinton-Hosokawa talks in Washington this month by promising to open Japanese markets more widely to foreign goods.

At the Washington Post the other day, Mr. Kantor, speaking with almost ideological fervor, challenged a reporter who said that the administration's hard-nosedness puts Mr. Hosokawa's government in danger. Mr. Hosokawa's position on trade, not Mr. Clinton's, brought danger of collapse in Tokyo, Mr. Kantor said disingenuously.

What a change. A senior U.S. official admits that Washington will sit on the sidelines and let a Japanese government endanger itself.

Mr. Kantor argued that Japan is now mature enough to face strong U.S. pressure and respond. I took his word, even if I did not get the sense that the administration has really thought through the long-term consequences.

quences of policies that make Japan more independent and assertive on the world scene.

The conversation at The Post was largely a dialogue of the deaf, with reporters challenging Mr. Kantor on details of Japanese-U.S. trade and Mr. Kantor responding that the real problem was the long-term pattern of behavior of the Japanese. He clearly suggested that Tokyo is cheating on the "great majority" of 33 existing U.S.-Japanese trade agreements. Why, he implied, sign another one unless it is irrelevant and in America's favor?

This was Mr. Reagan talking about the Soviets, circa 1984. Mr. Kantor made the parallel explicit, saying that his philosophy with the Japanese is "Trust but quantify." He insisted that there has to be a "speedometer" in the form of a "framework agreement" to measure progress in reducing Japan's massive trade surplus with the world.

Between his lines, I heard from Mr. Kantor a sense of a strategy in going

to the brink that the administration has been careful not to disclose fully in public. Instead of accepting Mr. Hosokawa's political weakness as a reason not to push on trade, Clinton & Co. see it as an opportunity to force Mr. Hosokawa to run in Japan's powerful bureaucracy and change its restrictive behavior on trade.

This White House feels that it has little to lose politically in pursuing what I would call "a strategy of failure" on trade with Japan. Mr. Clinton and his chief of staff, Thomas McLarty, have been deeply influenced by the polling and analysis of Daniel Yankelovich, president of the Public Agenda Foundation, who wrote during the 1992 campaign:

"The public is persuaded... that the American-Japanese relationship is zero-sum, with Japan the winner and the United States the loser... The only vision of future American-Japanese relations acceptable to the public is one that creates a new pat-

tern of competition and cooperation."

Polls during the campaign showed that Americans in large numbers believe that the United States always loses in signing trade agreements with foreign countries, irrespective of actual results. Changing that perception is one of government's major tasks.

That is in part what Mr. Clinton and Mr. Kantor are embarked upon in the confrontation with Japan. They take clear risks. Mr. Hosokawa could fall. U.S. consumer demand for Japanese products and the deflationary impact of Japanese imports rob America of leverage if a real trade war erupts. Japan may come up with a deal that ultimately looks good but does little to reduce Tokyo's trade surpluses.

But President Clinton has a shot at a major triumph if things break his way. He is out to change U.S.-Japanese psychology as much as statistics. And even if there is no agreement, having squeezed Japan without provoking disaster would serve him well at the polls in 1996.

The Washington Post.

Remarkable and Enduring Partnership

By Roger Buckley

TOKYO — The prospect of a long, bitter trade war between the United States and Japan offers an occasion to reconsider the entire relationship. Amid charges and counter-charges over closed markets and state-industry collusion, the accomplishments and the failings of the past risk being forgotten.

To concentrate on Motorola's legitimate complaints about curbs on telecommunications access to Japan is to ignore the wider issues of a remarkable and enduring partnership between the two largest national economies in the world.

If history is any guide, the differences between President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa will eventually be contained. Neither side is likely to act in a way that could demolish what has been the foundation stone of stability and security in the Asia-Pacific region since the early 1950s.

Selective sanctions are probable. Yet, paradoxically, this should then lead both sides back to the negotiating table. Once the hawks have had their day, moderates will be able to suggest face-saving measures.

Of course, American politicians are seizing on the record trade deficit of \$60 billion with Japan to argue that the only way to get action from Tokyo is to deploy the big stick. But

economists warn that bilateral balances are not the heart of the matter. The United States is in an assertive mood on the trade front and pressures may soon be applied against other trading partners that have substantial surpluses and protect industries against imports.

No government has clean hands in a highly competitive global marketplace, and Japan is certainly guilty in certain areas. Yet ties between Washington and Tokyo ought to be sufficiently mature to handle such economic and financial squabbles without putting the wider relationship at risk.

Unfortunately, the present sound and fury tend to obscure the record of the past. There have been a succession of U.S.-Japanese trade issues since the early 1970s. There is no reason to assume that the present fight over autos and insurance will be the final round of the trade bout. Nonetheless, it is worth remembering that lengthy talks did eventually pay off for the United States in opening the door to the Japanese beef, citrus and rice markets.

It is significant that both President Clinton and Prime Minister Hosokawa are taking care to avoid any

linkage between the economic dispute and shared political and security concerns. Their statements after the failed economic summit last week stressed common interests ranging from the future stability of Northeast Asia to environmental and aid projects.

Neither side wants a repetition of the early phase of the U.S.-Japanese relationship when differences in 1960 over American basing arrangements and Japanese rearmament came closer to destroying ties than any of the later trade disputes.

Present problems fall against the 1960 security crisis and later trade frictions. Certainly American critics are right to point out that in the post-Cold War era there must be a new basis for the U.S.-Japanese relationship. But it ought to be constructed on proper knowledge of what went right for two generations.

A more equal alliance requires that Japan act responsibly and that the United States treat its Pacific partner with more respect. After the shouting is over, it will be vital to get back to basics and bone up on history.

The writer, who teaches history at the International Christian University in Tokyo, is author of "U.S.-Japan Alliance Diplomacy, 1945-1990." He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

The West Should Back Values, Not Personalities

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The handling of the Sarajevo bombing ultimatum by the United States and the other Western powers has reflected two fallacies in the Western approach to Russia and the ex-Communist world since 1989. Those two fallacies might be called the Affective and the Omnipotent.

The first causes the West to identify its interests with individual Russian leaders, according to the latter's willingness to follow current Western ideas of how Russia should reform itself. This then leads the West to shape its policies on other matters — such as how to deal with Serbia — according to how this is perceived as affecting the fortunes of those leaders.

In dealing with Yugoslavia, the Western governments have repeatedly been constrained in what they did by concern for what their action might do to Boris Yeltsin's domestic political standing, possibly promoting his nationalist rivals and feeding pan-Slavic tendencies. The objective realities of the international situation in which Russia and the other ex-Communist countries find themselves, and of the international structure in which they have to construct their future, has been neglected.

The second fallacy is that of Western Omnipotence. We believe we alone understand world problems. The ideas currently in fashion in Western circles are presented as truths of general validity and application. Other countries not only should adopt them but will be constrained by reality to do so. Never mind that our ideas change from one decade to the next.

This fallacy unhappily provides the orienting principle of the Clinton administration's foreign policy, as this has been described by the administration's National Security Council director as "the State Department's policy." spokespeople.

They say that Western-style democracy and market economies are prevailing everywhere in the world because of their self-evident truth and efficacy. American policy need merely attach itself to this general trend in order to emerge, in a better world, as the triumph of the values that have made this new world.

This is a kind of ersatz dialectical imitation of Marx's belief in the "in-

The leaders and people of the region need to see democratic values firmly and predictably defended by the West.

evitable" march of history toward universal communism. Events in Russia, and in Eastern Europe and the Balkans, have, of course, demonstrated no such inevitable movement toward liberal society.

Quite the contrary. The reform leaders of the ex-Communist world need a firm and civilized structure of international security in their region. One that rewards respect for peaceful and democratic standards of conduct and provides punishments for not observing those standards.

That supposedly is what NATO was to offer Eastern Europe, together with the eastward extension of the European Union and other European institutions, and the incorporation of Russia into the economic as well as political institutions of international cooperation. But little of this has happened.

The leaders and people of the region need evidence that a structure of political values is at the foundation of the prosperity, and political and social success, of Western Europe, the United States and the other democracies, and that this structure is one to which they can attach themselves, to enjoy its benefits and its security.

They need to see democratic values firmly and predictably defended by the West. Only that can convince them not only that these are worthwhile values but that they will win out. Exactly the opposite has been demonstrated in the Yugoslav case.

They have to be persuaded that more is to be gained by joining this system than by an anarchical pursuit of national or ethnic advantage and individual national aggrandizement. Serbia's successful aggression has been teaching the latter lesson.

And Serbia's standard of conduct risks becoming the norm, not only for the countries of Eastern Europe and the ex-U.S.S.R., but even for some governments in or on the fringes of NATO and the European Union, which perceive the security and political gains of the past half-century being lost and the West's authority undermined by its acquiescence in aggression, and aggression's gains.

Order will be re-established today, if it is re-established, not by intervention in the internal political and reform processes of Russia and the other ex-Communist countries, or by personal persuasion or personal diplomacy, but by creating or strengthening international institutions that provide order, predictability, security and the defense of democratic values. This is the only thing that can help now in Yugoslavia. It is what Russia needs, together with the oth-

er former member nations of the U.S.S.R., and also Hungary, with its external minorities, and Romania and Slovakia, and Greece and Macedonia, and others.

Unless a climate of international security and peaceful political conduct is re-established in Eastern and Southeastern Europe, things could become much worse than they are now. It is necessary for the United States and the European democracies to defend their own values. If they don't, they could lose them.

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Let's Get The Games Into Focus

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — The Winter Olympics have been mesmerizing. Forget about the low-rent Harding-Kerrigan melodrama and the embarrassing loss of media perspective on that story. The Olympics have been fabulous in spite of those distractions.

In addition to the excitement generated by the competition of young men and women approaching athletic perfection, the Olympic Games are loaded with extraordinary individual sagas — incredible human dramas, both joyous and heart-breakingly tragic.

They are far more than entertainment. Turn on the television and there is Vegard Ulvang, the Norwegian cross-country skiing champion and three-time Olympic gold medalist, struggling to compete while tormented by the mystery of what happened to his older brother.

Last October, Ketil Ulvang went jogging in the bleak and unforgiving terrain that surrounds the family's home in Kirkenes, in the northernmost reaches of Norway. He never made it home. Vegard was in Italy at the time, training for the Olympics. He returned to Kirkenes immediately to join the search for his brother, but the search party was hampered by snowstorm, and Ketil was not found.

On Feb. 11, during a press conference at the Olympics, Vegard made a tearful vow to "return in the springtime as soon as the snow is gone to try to find him."

The Olympics also gave us the inspirational example of the ferocious Norwegian speed skater Johann Koss, a national hero whose every appearance is greeted by crowds waving Norwegian flags and signs proclaiming, "Koss is the Boss!"

Mr. Koss is a premed student and the son of two doctors. A comfortable life is pretty much his for the asking, but apparently he has other things on his mind. A CBS profile showed him surrounded by children in Eritrea in East Africa. The children were orphans, victims of the war with Ethiopia. Mr. Koss was there on a humanitarian mission. He said he wanted to show the youngsters that "you are not alone in this world."

Another Norwegian, Mr. Koss, was running while holding the hand of a blind boy in Norway. That was during the Johann Koss Games, an annual event for disabled youngsters. The little boy was in the stands and cheering wildly on Wednesday when Mr. Koss set a world record and won a gold medal in the 1,500-meter race.

The gift to viewers of the Winter Olympics is the absolutely compelling glimpse it provides of the humanity of fellow creatures around the planet. We get to watch as they strive for perfection, and we get to see how they cope with all those elements — physical, emotional and mystical — that conspire to make perfection impossible.

Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi, in his book "Flow: The Psychology of Optimal Experience," writes: "The best moments usually occur when a person's body or mind is stretched to its limits in a voluntary effort to accomplish something difficult and worthwhile." That is what we are all watching at the Olympics — humanity in full flower.

The cameras may be trained on Tonya Harding and Nancy Kerrigan, but the story is elsewhere. The story is about the Bosnian team, and anchorman Greg Gumbel's accurate comment that "most of these athletes will end up in refugee camps after the Games are over." The story is about speed skater Kristen Takkott, whose hips were sore for a while because she donated bone marrow to her brother, and about Dianne Roffe-Steinbock, the veteran American skier who was so nervous she nearly threw up at the top of the slope before taking off and winning the gold.

And this year, especially, the story is about Duncan Kennedy of the United States luge team because his story is the polar opposite of the pathetic Harding-Kerrigan case. Whereas Tonya Harding's associates attacked and attempted to maim her teammate, Mr. Kennedy was beaten by skinheads in Germany last October as he blocked the doorway of a bar to keep them from getting to his teammate, Robert Piper, who is black.

Mr. Kennedy's hopes for a medal ended, of course, when he crashed on the luge track last Tuesday. It doesn't matter. He's a hero, and further evidence that despite all the attention it is getting, Harding-Kerrigan is not the story of this year's Winter Olympics.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Lynch Mob Kills

NEW YORK — A disgraceful lynching took place near Birmingham, Alabama, yesterday (Feb. 18). On Saturday night a negro assaulted a white woman, injuring her so severely that she died. Soon after that outrage a posse of armed men came upon two negroes who took flight. This was taken as evidence of guilt. The lynching party concluded that one of the men was the assassin, but could not decide which. "Let's hang them both and make sure of it!" someone shouted. The suggestion received general approval and the two men were hanged to a branch of a tree. It has since transpired that the two were law-abiding and of excellent character.

1919: Premier Recovers

PARIS — Though his wound was more serious than at first believed, M. Clemenceau's condition gives no cause for serious apprehension. All Paris, and indeed, all the civilized

world, waited with keen anxiety yesterday (Feb. 20) for the first bulletin to announce how the French Premier was progressing. An official bulletin issued at six o'clock in the evening said: "M. Clemenceau's very satisfactory condition has further improved."

1944: Truk Badly Hit

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR — [From our Pearl Harbor edition.] The United States Pacific Fleet, has sunk nineteen Japanese ships, destroyed 201 enemy planes and wrought other heavy damage at the Japanese island bastion of Truk in "partial settlement" for Pearl Harbor. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet commander in chief, lifted today (Feb. 20) the five-day silence cloaking the attack on Japan's own "Pearl Harbor" and disclosed in a communique that the great thrust was carried out as a case of one ship damaged and seventeen planes lost.

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Made-in-U.S. Rice Buries Japanese Myth

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — As the first-ever shipment of California rice was going on sale in Tokyo this month, 50 people lined up outside one Satya supermarket here before the doors opened. The store's entire load of 500 pounds, an amount that would normally take three days to sell, was gone in two and a half hours.

Maybe it was just curiosity. Maybe it was the price — half that of high-grade Japanese rice. Maybe it was the shortage of domestic rice, which is why the foreign stuff is being allowed in.

In any event, it was the shattering of another myth about the Japanese consumer. Who said the Japanese would never eat foreign rice? With the United States and Japan on the brink of a trade war, one question is this: On whose side are the Japanese consumers?

Are they clamoring for imported products, which would make them a natural ally of the United States? Or do they have a predisposition to buy Japanese, representing just another hard-to-penetrate layer of Japan Inc.?

The United States, in this and previous trade battles, has pon-

tered itself as the champion of Japan's downtrodden consumers, who would see greater variety and lower prices if only imports could surmount various trade barriers.

Japan tends to argue that the market is open and that if foreign products do not sell well, it is because vendors are not doing enough to meet the exacting standards of Japanese consumers.

Perhaps the Japanese have a point. In some ways Japanese con-

sumers do differ from Americans. But there is also evidence to support President Bill Clinton's assumption that the Japanese consumer can be courted. For one thing, recession has made that consumer a more price-conscious comparative shopper.

True, Japanese consumers have not poured out in support of recent U.S. demands for greater access to Japan's automobile, telecommunications or insurance markets.

But that is because an organized consumer movement barely exists in Japan, and the consumer groups that do exist often seem to be closely aligned with certain businesses.

Many consumer groups, for instance, opposed the opening of Japan's rice market with the argument that foreign rice would be tainted by chemicals. A few years ago, such groups also joined with small shopkeepers to oppose easing restrictions on large stores like Toys "R" Us, even though these large stores usually offer lower prices than Japan's mom-and-pop shops.

But if consumers don't speak with their voices, they do with their wallets. And many foreign products, from Levi's jeans to Australian beef and French skis, are being snapped up.

Take the Big Mac. McDonald's is the largest restaurant chain in Japan. Or the Macintosh. Last year, Apple Computer's sales in Japan grew 75 percent, making it the second largest vendor of personal computers behind NEC, the Japanese giant.

"There's never been any evidence that consumers rejected a product because it is foreign," said George Fields, who has been a market researcher in Japan for 27 years.

If there is any reason for the failure of more products to sell in Japan, he said, it is that the distribution system can block foreign products or raise their prices excessively. Indeed, others say, being foreign, especially for luxury products, is a plus.

Foreign products are becoming even more acceptable because of the rise of the yen, which makes imports less expensive. The latest issue of Nikkei Trendy, a magazine about consumer life styles, features a 40-page cover story on the theme "Beat the Japanese Market."

The recession is also helping shatter other myths about Japanese consumers. A few years ago, for instance, it was the gospel that Japanese consumers cared only about quality and service, not price. Lowering a price often made the product less attractive.

But consumers are now shunning

high-priced department stores, with their legions of obsequious sales clerks, in favor of discount stores, which are spreading. Mail order is also on the rise.

Still, Japanese consumers are far from identical to American or European consumers, particularly in their emphasis on quality.

It is not enough in Japan for a product to work. It must be perfect down to the paint job and packaging. This is a country, after all, in which farmers hang weights on budding cucumbers so that they will grow straight instead of curved.

Apple, for instance, quickly learned that what was acceptable in the United States would not pass muster in Japan. "We had complaints from resellers because the manuals were upside down in the box," recalled Ian Diery, executive vice president.

Jiro Yanase, whose company is the Japanese distributor of General Motors cars, likes to recall the time, about a decade ago, when he invited the head of quality control at General Motors to the pier in Yokohama, where Mr. Yanase had lined up 20 GM cars fresh off the boat and 20 of his customers.

All the customers said they would not buy any of the cars, generally because the paint was slightly scratched. "But what does that have to do with the engine?" the puzzled quality control man asked.



SORRY, COME BACK LATER — After his party defeated the Malaysian ruling party in Sabah state elections, Joseph Pairin Kitingan, right, went to the state governor's palace Sunday to be sworn in. But he was told Governor Said Keruak was indisposed, delaying the ceremony. His Parti Bersatu Sabah won narrowly over Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad's National Front.

Inspections Pact Still a Secret to North Koreans

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Almost a week after agreeing to accept international nuclear inspections, North Korea is still keeping the news a secret from its people.

Nevertheless, South Korean officials say the North probably will stick to its agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency on nuclear inspections.

North Korean press organizations have yet to report on the country's announcement Wednesday that it would allow the Vienna-based atomic agency, a UN nuclear watchdog, to inspect its seven declared nuclear facilities.

Adding to concern, as of Sunday the Pyongyang government had yet to issue visas for the agency inspectors. South Korea's Yonhap news agency said in a dispatch from Vienna.

But Foreign Minister Han Sang-jo, returning to Seoul on Saturday from Washington, said there was no reason to believe that the North would back down on inspections. He speculated that the North might delay the visas until it received a firm U.S. promise that high-level talks on improving U.S.-North Korean ties would be held.

German Rights Groups Move to Stop Benetton

Reuters

BONN — German human-rights groups took legal action on Sunday against the Italian clothing company Benetton for using a picture of a blood-drenched corpse of a soldier killed in Bosnia as a fashion advertisement.

The groups, the Society for Threatened People and the Center for Exposing War Crimes, said they had asked the federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe to investigate whether Benetton violated international law by exploiting the Bosnian war. The image of a bloodied T-shirt with a bullet hole and camouflage combat pants is being used by Benetton in a \$15 million campaign in newspapers and on billboards in 110 countries.

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AIRBUS INDUSTRIE
TAKING THE WORLD VIEW



Winners of the 1994 Valentine Classified Message Contest



AN AUSPICIOUS DAY IN BENO, at the bar and playing Nam, true love born in their cards, please, kids, be my Valentine!

First Prize
\$600
S. Waldmann
Munich, Germany

ANDREW ten years down a cabbled lane, I've had much less of your brown mane: I'll still love you when you are old and our story can then be told. YVVA.

Second Prize
\$300
Yvva Mafeld
Oham, Belgium

TORN FROM THE VINE, aging wine into elements molten. 2 hearts entwined can radiate a passionate St Valentine. Gustavette the Klein.

Third Prize
\$120
Elissa Sireuil
Rueil-Malmaison, France

Honorable mentions:

Jens Alers, Hong Kong

P. Arnd, Austria

Diane Arfonstein, Belgium

Michel Massourakis, Greece

who will receive an IHT book.

Congratulations!

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3	Jan	12	00	100.00	100.00	300.00	100.00	100.00	300.00
4	Jan	13	00	100.00	100.00	400.00	100.00	100.00	400.00
5	Jan	14	00	100.00	100.00	500.00	100.00	100.00	500.00
6	Jan	15	00	100.00	100.00	600.00	100.00	100.00	600.00
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36	Jan	45	00	100.00	100.00	3600.00	100.00	100.00	3600.00
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68	Jan	77	00	100.00	100.00	6800.00	100.00	100.00	6800.00
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71	Jan	80	00	100.00	100.00	7100.00	100.00	100.00	7100.00
72	Jan	81	00	100.00	100.00	7200.00	100.00	100.00	7200.00
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97	Jan	106	00	100.00	100.00	9700.00	100.00	100.00	9700.00
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OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 18.

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1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	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39	54	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
39	54	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

ON YOUR NEXT TRIP
YOU CAN DECIDE WHICH
DIRECTION TO GO IN.

Western Dinner Menu

Hot D' Omelette

Grilled Supreme of Chicken
Chicken breast cooked in traditional east indian style.

Or

Fried Fish
crispy fish

Roasted Potatoes

Minted Peas
and *Vichy Carrots*

Accompaniments

Compensation Salad
with dressing

Mashed Potatoes

Bread butter

Dessert

Eastern Dinner Menu

Mutton

Butter

Rice

Dessert

Would you rather go East or West? We always give you a choice of hot, sumptuous lunch and dinner cuisines on our flights, no matter which of our 44 international destinations in 40 countries around the world you are visiting. Tantalisingly spicy eastern dishes. Or wholesome, hearty western food. Decisions.  **PIA**
Pakistan International
Great people to fly with.

decisions. Our choice of hot in-flight cuisines is just another reason to look at us now.

Continued on Page 10

CAPITAL MARKETS

Flush From Fund-Raising, Pokphand Targets China

By Martin Howell

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — C. P. Pokphand Co., the agro-industrial giant, plans to invest most of the \$150 million it raised in its first international debt securities sale in China. The proceeds will be used partly as working capital but mainly for additional investments in China, where the company now has more than 50 joint ventures, said Tony Asvattha, Pokphand's executive vice president. "We plan to expand our existing businesses there and launch new ones."

The five-year floating-rate notes were successfully sold at the end of last week and represented the company's biggest fund-raising to date. The sale was underwritten by Standard Chartered Asia and five other firms.

Pokphand's businesses include grain production, chicken farming and motorcycle production in China, where it provides all the poultry for the country's Kentucky Fried Chicken franchises. It also has interests in Indonesia and Turkey and is listed on the Hong Kong and London stock exchanges.

In January, it bought a group of China businesses from the Chervanov family of Thailand.

"With the completion last month of the acquisition of 16 businesses in China from the Chervanov family, the group has now reached sufficient size and maturity to develop independently," said Mr. Asvattha. "This FRN issue reflects our commitment to a strategy of organic growth for the benefit of our shareholders."

Pokphand has been criticized in the past by analysts for raising capital through stock issues, diluting the earnings stream for existing shareholders in the process.

Among the company's investments is 44 percent of Shanghai Da Jiang (Group) Stock Co., an agribusiness company whose shares are listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and 70 percent of New York-listed Ek Chor Motorcycle, one of China's largest motorcycle makers. The notes, which will be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, will carry an interest rate of 0.9 percentage points above the six-month London Interbank Offered Rate.

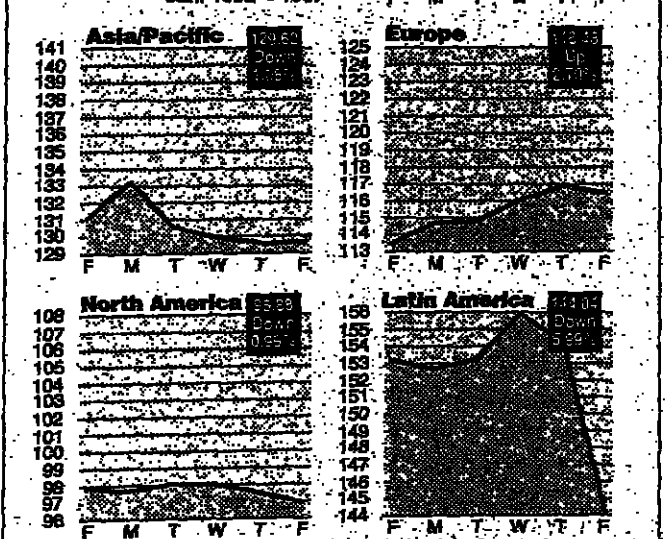
A senior economics adviser to the Chinese government said Sunday that the flow of foreign capital into the country would continue to rise this year, despite a state-enforced contraction in the real estate business. Agence France-Presse reported from Beijing. Yi Yue, secretary-general of the China Association of Enterprises With Foreign Investment, said that while the property boom of recent years had been curbed by the tightening on credit, emerging sectors would provide new attractions for foreign investors.

Carl Gervais is ill.

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune
World Stock Index Composite
of 200 International Investable
Stocks from 25 countries
compiled by Bloomberg
Business News

Week ending February 18,
Jan. 1992 = 100



Index	1992	1993	% Change
Energy	114.59	116.26	-1.45
Utilities	127.53	126.51	-0.81
Finance	121.21	120.68	-0.48
Services	123.91	125.97	-1.64
Capital Goods	114.39	113.61	-0.69
Raw Materials	120.84	119.58	-1.01
Consumer Goods	110.47	109.72	-0.75
Miscellaneous	133.19	135.22	-1.55

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. The index is composed of the 200 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the top 100 stocks are tracked.

CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Australian	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
British	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74
Canadian	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
French	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
German	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Italian	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japanese	145.00	145.00	145.00	145.00
New Zealand	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Portuguese	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
Spanish	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37
Swiss	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
Thai	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Yen	145.00	145.00	145.00	145.00

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Australian	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
British	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74
Canadian	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
French	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
German	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Italian	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japanese	145.00	145.00	145.00	145.00
New Zealand	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Portuguese	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
Spanish	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37
Swiss	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
Thai	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Yen	145.00	145.00	145.00	145.00

Forward Rates
Currency
Period
1-month
3-month
6-month
12-month
1.4519
1.4519
1.4519
1.4519

Governments vs. Joblessness: EU Will Keep Score

By Tom Buerkle
and Alan Friedman

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Fearing that its prescription for fighting Europe's employment crisis could die a quiet death, the European Commission plans to devise a scoreboard to show how well each European Union member nation is following its recommendations, commission officials said in interviews.

The 12 nations' scores will relate to policies advocated in the white paper on growth, competitiveness

and employment that was approved by European leaders in December. They will be contained in a report to the EU summit meeting on the Greek island of Corfu on June 24 and 25.

The commission has no power to compel member governments to act on the white paper, so its only weapon is moral suasion. It will use its scoreboard to analyze the countries' performance on key recommendations such as reducing social security charges, especially for low-paid workers; deregulating labor markets; and improving education and job training, particularly for the one-half of Europe's jobless people

who have been without work for more than a year.

The report will be compiled by aides to Jacques Delors, the commission's president, Henning Christophersen, economics commissioner, and Padraig Flynn, employment and social affairs commissioner.

Mr. Flynn, 53, an energetic former politician from Ireland, last week began a tour of European capitals to discuss jobs and other issues addressed in the White Paper. He said in an interview that the findings would be presented "in a table on who is doing what, on who is following the white paper."

A commission official was more blunt: "This is an

attempt to give the process real impetus. There is a risk that this thing could just die."

While Mr. Flynn was reluctant to describe his tour and the report as an attempt to pressure European leaders, he is clearly embarked on an aggressive campaign to convert Europe's words into action and get the white paper implemented.

"It will make no impact unless they act on it," Mr. Flynn said. "If they decide not to do it, they will be in contradiction of their own request."

His message is that national governments, not the

See JOBS, Page 11

Asia Airlines Brace for Showdowns

PAL Investor Ready to Sell

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — A major shareholder in Philippine Airlines is attempting to sell his stake in the financially troubled carrier, executives and news reports indicated Sunday.

Lucio Tan, a Filipino-Chinese tycoon who controls 51 percent of P. R. Holdings Inc., which in turn owns 67 percent of the airline — is searching for a buyer because he is unhappy with the status of his \$1.1 billion peso (\$185 million) investment in PAL, an aide said.

The aide added that the sale of PAL, a Malaysian group and another Filipino-Chinese investor were among those being approached as potential buyers.

The Philippine Daily Inquirer of Manila said Mr. Tan was offering his stake at "acquisition cost, no interest, no premium" to Sultan Mada Hassan Bolikh of Brunei.

The shift came a day after P. R. Holdings called for a revamp of the flag carrier to reverse its declining profits and demanded the appointment of a new president and a new auditor for the airline.

Separately, the PAL president and chairman, Carlos Dominguez, said the airline had a net income of 56.9 million pesos for the nine-month period that ended in December, but would have earned 641 million pesos if not for heavy costs caused by planes grounded for safety checks and by write-offs for uncollectible debts.

A statement by the PAL board after an emergency meeting Saturday did not specify if Mr. Dominguez would remain president.

The sale of Mr. Tan's stake, if completed, would give the new owner an equivalent 33 percent direct ownership in PAL. But direct control can be exercised only if P. R. Holdings is dissolved and PAL

Bloc Vows to Resist Inroads

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Asia-Pacific countries will form a united front and restrict access to U.S. and European airlines if the United States and the European Union try to "pick off individual Asian countries one by one" in bilateral negotiations on air traffic rights, the head of a group representing 15 carriers in the region said Sunday.

Cheong Cheong Kong, chairman of the Orient Airlines Association, said members of the group were worried that the United States and the European Union, which are both developing new external aviation policies, would use their negotiating strength to maximize the access of their airlines to the fast-growing Asia-Pacific area while applying curbs on entry into their own aviation markets.

Mr. Cheong, who also is managing director of Singapore Airlines Ltd., was opening an international aviation conference. The two-day meeting is to end on Monday.

While many Asian airlines are expanding and profitable, most European and U.S. carriers are struggling to shake off heavy overcapacity and accumulated losses.

An expert committee recently proposed that the EU establish a common external aviation policy before June 1995 to match its liberalized internal policy.

Dominique Pavard, head of the policy coordination unit of the European Commission's transport directorate, said Sunday that the aim was to "achieve a market-oriented aviation trading regime." She said this would send a clear signal to non-European states and air carriers that the European Union's policy would be consistent and

See ASIA, Page 11

Mirror Group Raises Bid Price For Independent

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — A consortium led by Mirror Group Newspapers PLC said Sunday that it had raised its offer for Newspaper Publishing PLC to 350 pence (\$5.17) per share from 261.6 pence.

The offer matched the price per share paid earlier this month when Tony O'Reilly's Irish newspaper chain, Independent Newspapers PLC, bought a 24.99 percent stake. It values Newspaper Publishing at £73.65 million.

The owners of Newspaper Publishing, which owns The Independent and The Independent on Sunday, said on Sunday that they had not been high enough.

That offer included cash and new common Mirror shares; it also proposed a full-cash alternative at 250 pence per common share.

The Mirror Group consortium includes SA, publisher of Spain's El Pais newspaper, Espreso International Holding SA, which publishes Italy's La Repubblica newspaper, and Newspaper Publishing's founders, including the editor of The Independent, Andreas Whitam Smith.

The consortium already owns a 47.08 percent stake in Newspaper Publishing.

Mr. O'Reilly's 24.99 percent stake in Newspaper Publishing, which cost him £18.4 million on the open market, makes him the biggest single shareholder. His move

came the same day the Mirror Group bid £29.1 million for a 52.92 percent stake in the company.

Carlo Caracciolo, the chairman of Espreso, said the Mirror Group consortium was "convinced that the future of The Independent and The Independent on Sunday will be best secured through an association with a strong U.K. newspaper group and believes that MGN offers the greatest benefits in this regard."

He added, "We trust that this offer will now be recommended by the independent directors of Newspaper Publishing with a view to ending as soon as possible the present damaging uncertainty about the company's future."

The Sunday Times said the Newspaper Publishing chairman, Ian Davison, would not recommend the offer. The newspaper did not cite any sources in its report.

On Friday, the Department of Trade and Industry said it had received an application from the Mirror Group partnership for consent to acquire Newspaper Publishing. The group has been considering raising its bid since early this month.

Michael Heseltine, the trade and industry secretary, told British lawmakers at the end of last week that he had not received an application from Mr. O'Reilly's Independent Newspaper group for consent to gain a controlling stake in Newspaper Publishing.

Mercedes Kicking Tires on Swatch Car

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — When the Mercedes-Benz chairman, Helmut Werner, arrived at the Geneva auto show last March, the Swatch on his wrist generated as much attention as the luxury cars he was sent to promote.

This Tuesday, attention will again shift to Mercedes and Swatch when the board of Daimler-Benz AG, which owns Mercedes, counts the pros and cons of promoting a car uniting the

best characteristics of each: sturdy, safe, trendy and cheap.

If everything adds up, Mr. Werner could unveil a prototype as soon as March 8 at this year's Geneva auto show, Mercedes sources said Sunday.

For the German company, the project, which is still under wraps, promises access to the future car market's hottest segment — small, environmentally friendly cars for increasingly crowded cities — in a way that would not

jeopardize its standing as a leader in luxury.

For Swatch, a production and marketing venture with Mercedes would offer access to deep pockets and automaking know-how with no marketing strings attached. The Germans would be happy to help make the cars in a joint venture and leave the selling entirely to Nicolas Hayek, the father of Swatch, whose marketing genius created SMH AG and saved the Swiss

See CAR, Page 11

London Notebook

It's Top Trouble II At European Bank

The surprise announcement last week that the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development will lose the head of one of its two banking regions has reopened some old wounds at the London-based bank set up three stormy years ago to spur economic growth in Eastern Europe.

Will Mario Sarcinelli, who departs the EBRD to head Italy's Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, be replaced by someone from inside, from outside, or perhaps by no one at all?

"From a pure organizational point of view it probably makes sense to have just one man heading banking," said a member of the board of directors. "But the politics in a place like this makes these decisions complicated."

Indeed it does. If Mr. Sarcinelli were not to be replaced, the theory is that Ron Freeman, who now heads banking operations for the northern zone of countries served by the EBRD would take over the running of the southern zone that has been led by Mr. Sarcinelli. That would at last put the operations side of the bank under one leader, a move that has been much debated but never implemented.

In November, the bank's new president, Jacques de Larosiere, swept aside the old, much-maligned organization that had split the bank between one arm leading to the private sector and one leading to the public sector. In its wake he put two regional divisions, each empowered to look after the private and public sectors in their areas.

"At the time of the reorganization some wondered whether having a consulship with two men in charge of the banking system made a lot of sense in the long run," said John Coleman, Canada's representative on the bank's board.

Mr. Sarcinelli's departure now brings the old dream of a unified command structure back within reach. On the other hand, bank insiders point out that Mr. Freeman has one major strike against him: He is an American in an institution that the bank's European directors see as primarily a creature of their own will.

Whatever the outcome of the struggle to replace Mr. Sarcinelli, bank insiders say that one of the biggest problems facing management is staff morale. Bankers' active in Eastern Europe report a recent flood of job applications written on EBRD stationery.

Are Economists Doomed to a Fatal Curve?

Like any financial center worth its salt, London is awash in economists. Their daily prognostications have long been vital parts of the process by which governments as well as markets navigate. Too bad, says Paul Ormerod, in a book due out next month called "The Death of Economics," Mr. Ormerod, an economist himself, heaps scorn on his fellow practitioners and on the state of the "damned science" itself.

"Economics is really like science before Newton," he insists. "A few things will stand the test of time but the rest is meaningless."

Mr. Ormerod cites a litany of economist misdeeds. He notes a recent study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development which concluded that its seven member governments' own economists would have come closer to the truth over the last five years if they had simply forecast that growth and inflation rates for the next year would be the same as they were the previous year.

His prescriptions? For starters, that his colleagues pay more attention to cultural and historical factors and less to mathematical models.

Squint Not: The Sunglasses Are Coming!

In the land where the winter sun rises as late as 8 A.M., hugs the horizon for the course of the day, slips away again at 4 P.M., and is rarely visible through the clouds anyhow, few people can even remember where they put their sunglasses — if indeed they own any. Into this inhospitable climate has strode a most unlikely retailer: Sunglass Hut, the Miami-based company that bills itself as the world's largest seller of sunglasses.

Last June, it opened an outlet at Heathrow Airport, sensibly in the departure lounge. Now, however, it is daringly moving away from the airport, beachhead, and into the darkest heart of Britain in preparation for an assault later this year on the European continent.

Jack Chidsey, Sunglass Hut's president, said: "We figured if we could sell sunglasses in the U.K., we could sell them anywhere."

Erik Ipsen

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MUTHUKAVI A. VASU
(Series # 261 - Ticket # 0281)
of Sharjah, UAE,
winner of metallic blue
BMW 850i car.

262nd Winner
MAKMAN RIZK
(Series # 262 - Ticket # 0132)
of Dubai, UAE,
winner of white
Ferrari 348 GT5 car.

263rd Winner
REGINALD P. O'NEILL
(Series # 263 - Ticket # 0654)
of Suffolk, England, winner
of rosewood metallic
Mercedes Benz S 500 car.

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MONDAY SPORTS

Arizona Duo Upstages Bruins' Backcourt

The Associated Press
Arizona's front line, which has played second fiddle to UCLA's touted backcourt this season, came up with a big stop in Tucson.

Khalid Reeves scored 23 points and Damon Stoudamire added 22.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

and UCLA's O'Bannon brothers were held to half their average Saturday as the 15th-ranked Wildcats beat the eighth-ranked Bruins, 98-74.

In the Pacific-10 race, Arizona (21-4, 10-3) moved within one game of first-place UCLA (18-3, 11-2), which beat the Wildcats 74-66 last month.

Ed O'Bannon finished with nine points and Charles O'Bannon had six as UCLA committed 19 turnovers, while forcing just nine.

No. 1 Arkansas 90, Mississippi 73: Corliss Williamson played only five minutes in the first half because of foul trouble then scored all 19 of his points in the second half, in Memphis. The Razorbacks (20-2, 10-2 Southeastern Conference) led, 61-54, but the Rebels (11-1, 4-

lost) Ervin Gaines, David Johnson and Jarrell Evans to fouls. No. 2 North Carolina 69, Virginia 56: Jeff McInnis scored a season-high 16 points and North Carolina (21-5, 9-4 Atlantic Coast Conference) won a 19-2 second-half run while holding Virginia (13-9, 7-6) without a basket for 11 minutes.

No. 3 Connecticut 81, Providence 73: Donyell Marshall scored 27 points and Connecticut (22-3, 12-2 Big East) remained undefeated in 13 home games. Providence fell to 12-9 and 5-8.

No. 7 Michigan 72, No. 20 Minnesota 65: Jalen Rose scored 25 points and Michigan (19-4, 11-2 Big Ten), playing at home, won its eighth straight and ended the Golden Gophers' (18-8, 8-5) four-game winning streak.

No. 16 Indiana 82, No. 9 Purdue 80: Todd Lindamane made two free throws with seven seconds to go and the Hoosiers (16-5, 9-3 Big Ten), playing at home, won despite 39 points from Glenn Robinson, the nation's leading scorer, for Purdue (21-4, 9-4).

No. 11 Kentucky 77, Vanderbilt 69: Travis Ford scored 22 points and the visiting Wildcats (20-5, 9-3 SEC) took control with a 17-4 run midway through the first half. Vanderbilt (13-9, 6-6) pulled within six twice in the final minutes.

Boston College 89, No. 14 Syracuse 83: In Boston, Bill Curley scored 23 points and keyed a decisive 9-0 run as Boston College (18-7, 9-5) moved into a second-place tie with Syracuse (17-5, 9-5) and Georgetown in the Big East.

No. 17 Florida 88, South Carolina 64: Dan Cross had a career-high six 3-pointers and finished with 24 points for the Gators (21-4, 11-2 SEC). The visiting Gamecocks (6-16, 2-10) were led by Jamie Watson, with 12 points.

No. 18 Saint Louis 73, No. 21 Alabama-Birmingham 72: Saint Louis (20-3, 6-3 Great Midwest) ran its home winning streak to 14 in overtime. It was the third straight loss for the Blazers (18-6, 6-4).

Northwestern 75, No. 24 Wisconsin 71: Kevin Rankin got 23 points as Northwestern (11-10, 2-10 Big Ten) beat Wisconsin (15-7, 6-7).

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Central Division

W L Pct GB

Toronto 33 17 70.0 0.0

Detroit 32 19 73.8 1.0

Chicago 32 21 75.0 2.0

San Jose 32 23 77.5 3.0

Los Angeles 32 25 81.3 4.0

San Francisco 32 27 84.4 5.0

Phoenix 32 29 87.5 6.0

Golden State 32 31 90.6 7.0

Seattle 32 33 93.8 8.0

Portland 32 35 96.9 9.0

Utah 32 37 100.0 10.0

Minnesota 32 39 103.1 11.0

Denver 32 41 106.3 12.0

San Antonio 32 43 109.4 13.0

Phoenix 32 45 112.5 14.0

Los Angeles 32 47 115.6 15.0

San Francisco 32 49 118.8 16.0

Golden State 32 51 121.9 17.0

Seattle 32 53 125.0 18.0

Portland 32 55 128.1 19.0

Utah 32 57 131.3 20.0

Minnesota 32 59 134.4 21.0

Denver 32 61 137.5 22.0

San Antonio 32 63 140.6 23.0

Phoenix 32 65 143.8 24.0

Los Angeles 32 67 146.9 25.0

San Francisco 32 69 150.0 26.0

Golden State 32 71 153.1 27.0

Seattle 32 73 156.3 28.0

Portland 32 75 159.4 29.0

Utah 32 77 162.5 30.0

Minnesota 32 79 165.6 31.0

Denver 32 81 168.8 32.0

San Antonio 32 83 171.9 33.0

Phoenix 32 85 175.0 34.0

Los Angeles 32 87 178.1 35.0

San Francisco 32 89 181.3 36.0

Golden State 32 91 184.4 37.0

Seattle 32 93 187.5 38.0

Portland 32 95 190.6 39.0

Utah 32 97 193.8 40.0

Minnesota 32 99 196.9 41.0

Denver 32 101 200.0 42.0

San Antonio 32 103 203.1 43.0

Phoenix 32 105 206.3 44.0

Los Angeles 32 107 209.4 45.0

San Francisco 32 109 212.5 46.0

Golden State 32 111 215.6 47.0

Seattle 32 113 218.8 48.0

Portland 32 115 221.9 49.0

Utah 32 117 225.0 50.0

Minnesota 32 119 228.1 51.0

Denver 32 121 231.3 52.0

San Antonio 32 123 234.4 53.0

Phoenix 32 125 237.5 54.0

Los Angeles 32 127 240.6 55.0

San Francisco 32 129 243.8 56.0

Golden State 32 131 246.9 57.0

Seattle 32 133 250.0 58.0

Portland 32 135 253.1 59.0

Utah 32 137 256.3 60.0

Minnesota 32 139 259.4 61.0

Denver 32 141 262.5 62.0

San Antonio 32 143 265.6 63.0

Phoenix 32 145 268.8 64.0

Los Angeles 32 147 271.9 65.0

San Francisco 32 149 275.0 66.0

Golden State 32 151 278.1 67.0

Seattle 32 153 281.3 68.0

Portland 32 155 284.4 69.0

Utah 32 157 287.5 70.0

Minnesota 32 159 290.6 71.0

Denver 32 161 293.8 72.0

San Antonio 32 163 296.9 73.0

Phoenix 32 165 300.0 74.0

Los Angeles 32 167 303.1 75.0

San Francisco 32 169 306.3 76.0

Golden State 32 171 309.4 77.0

Seattle 32 173 312.5 78.0

Portland 32 175 315.6 79.0

Utah 32 177 318.8 80.0

Minnesota 32 179 321.9 81.0

Denver 32 181 325.0 82.0

San Antonio 32 183 328.1 83.0

Phoenix 32 185 331.3 84.0

Los Angeles 32 187 334.4 85.0

San Francisco 32 189 337.5 86.0

Golden State 32 191 340.6 87.0

Seattle 32 193 343.8 88.0

Portland 32 195 346.9 89.0

Utah 32 197 350.0 90.0

Minnesota 32 199 353.1 91.0

Denver 32 201 356.3 92.0

San Antonio 32 203 359.4 93.0

Phoenix 32 205 362.5 94.0

Los Angeles 32 207 365.6 95.0

San Francisco 32 209 368.8 96.0

Golden State 32 211 371.9 97.0

Seattle 32 213 375.0 98.0

Portland 32 215 378.1 99.0

Utah 32 217 381.3 100.0

Minnesota 32 219 384.4 101.0

Denver 32 221 387.5 102.0

San Antonio 32 223 390.6 103.0

Phoenix 32 225 393.8 104.0

Los Angeles 32 227 396.9 105.0

San Francisco 32 229 399.4 106.0

Golden State 32 231 402.5 107.0

Seattle 32 233 405.6 108.0

Portland 32 235 408.8 109.0

Utah 32 237 411.9 110.0

Minnesota 32 239 415.0 111.0

Denver 32 241 418.1 112.0

San Antonio 32 243 421.3 113.0

Phoenix 32 245 424.4 114.0

Los Angeles 32 247 427.5 115.0

San Francisco 32 249 430.6 116.0

Golden State 32 251 433.8 117.0

Seattle 32 253 436.9 118.0

Portland 32 255 440.0 119.0

Utah 32 257 443.1 120.0

Minnesota 32 259 446.3 121.0

Denver 32 261 449.4 122.0

San Antonio 32 263 452.5 123.0

Phoenix 32 265 455.6 124.0

Los Angeles 32 267 458.8 125.0

San Francisco 32 269 461.9 126.0

Golden State 32 271 465.0 127.0

Seattle 32 273 468.1 128.0

Portland 32 275 471.3 129.0

Utah 32 277 474.4 130.0

Minnesota 32 279 477.5 131.0

Denver 32 281 480.6 132.0

San Antonio 32 283 483.8 133.0

Phoenix 32 285 486.9 134.0

Los Angeles 32 287 490.0 135.0

San Francisco 32 289 493.1 136.0

Golden State 32 291 496.3 137.0

Seattle 32 293 499.4 138.0

Portland 32 295 502.5 139.0

Utah 32 297 505.6 140.0

Minnesota 32 299 508.8 141.0

Denver 32 301 511.9 142.0

San Antonio 32 303 515.0 143.0

Phoenix 32 305 518.1 144.0

Los Angeles 32 307 521.3 145.0

San Francisco 32 309 524.4 146.0

Golden State 32 311 527.5 147.0

Seattle 32 313 530.6 148.0

Portland 32 315 533.8 149.0

Utah 32 317 536.9 150.0

Minnesota 32 319 540.0 151.0

Denver 32 321 543.1 152.0

San Antonio 32 323 546.3 153.0

Phoenix 32 325 549.4 154.0

Los Angeles 32 327 552.5 155.0

San Francisco 32 329 555.6 156.0

Golden State 32 331 558.8 157.0

Seattle 32 333 561.9 158.0

Portland 32 335 565.0 159.0

Utah 32 337 568.1 160.0

Minnesota 32 339 571.3 161.0

Denver 32 341 574.4 162.0

San Antonio 32 343 577.5 163.0

Phoenix 32 345 580.6 164.0

Los Angeles 32 347 583.8 165.0

San Francisco 32 349 586.9 166.0

Golden State 32 351 590.0 167.0

Seattle 32 353 593.1 168.0

Portland 32 355 596.3 169.0

Utah 32 357 599.4 170.0

Minnesota 32 359 602.5 171.0

Denver 32 361 605.6 172.0

San Antonio 32 363 608.8 173.0

Phoenix 32 365 611.9 174.0

Los Angeles 32 367 615.0 175.0

San Francisco 32 369 618.1 176.0

Golden State 32 371 621.3 177.0

Seattle 32 373 624.4 178.0

Portland 32 375 627.5 179.0

Utah 32 377 630.6 180.0

Minnesota 32 379 633.8 181.0

Denver 32 381 636.9 182.0

Television Schedules and Events

Monday's Events
All times are GMT
Alpine Skiing - Women's combined (stadium) first run, 0830; second run, 1200
Crested Country Skiing - Women's 45-kilometer relay, 0830
Figure Skating - Ice dancing, free-style, 1800
Freestyle Skiing - Aerials, semi-final, 1800, 1900
Ice Hockey - Women's 1,500 meters, 1800
Ice Hockey - Sweden vs. Canada, 1400; Slovakia vs. France, 1630; United States vs. Italy, 1900
Monday's TV
All times are local
Australia - ORF: 0800-1730, 2015-2355
Britain - BBC2: 1415-1500, 2000-2235, 2315-2355
Bulgaria - BNT/Channel 1: 1030-1500; Channel 2: 1555-0100
Croatia - HRT/TV2: 1935-1920, 2245-0030
Cyprus - CYBC: 1715-1745, 2030-2100, 2230-2300
Czech Republic - CTU: 015-1730, 1945-0005
Denmark - DR: 1020-1145, 1450-1730, 2130-2215, 2333-0033
Estonia - ETV: 1120-1245, 1355-1455, 2130-2400
Finland - YLE/TV1: 1110-1830, 2055-0115; TV2: 1900-1830
France - FR2: 0824-1255, 1706-1855; FR3: 1255-1400, 2005-2030; TF1: 2050-2245
Germany - ARD: 0915-1740, 2015-2230
Greece - ET1: 0830-0900, 1700-1800, 2200-2300; ET2: 1915-1945
Hungary - MTV/Channel 1: 1207-1237; Channel 2: 1455-1730, 1905-1935, 2200-1030
Iceland - RUV: 0825-1045, 1825-1855, 2200-2255, 2315-2345
Italy - RAI2: 0925-1145, 2415-2600; RAI3: 1155-2020
Latvia - LRT: 1020-1145, 1915-1945, 2005-0100
Lithuania - LRT: 1855-0000
Luxembourg - CLT: Highlights on evening news, 1900-2000
Macedonia - MKRTV/Channel 1: 0830-1020, 1555-1845, 1825-1900; Channel 2: 0920-1045, 1245-1355, 1755-2020; Channel 3: 1155-1830, 1855-1880, 1715-1745, 1755-1830, 1855-2130, 2230-2300
Monaco - TMC/IT: 0930-1345, 1615-1925, 2005-2040, 2200-2300
Netherlands - NOS: 0800-1725, 1840-1850, 2030-2315
Norway - NRK: 0900-1730, 2000-2400; TV2: 1845-1900, 2130-2330
Poland - TVP/PTV: 0915-1100, 1830-1855, 2100-2200; PT2: 1105-1245, 1605-1725, 1905-2100, 0005-0105
Portugal - RTP: 2200-2320; RTP1: 1100-1120
Romania - RTVR/Channel 1: 1120-1245, 1600-1830, 1915-1945, 2000-0100; Channel 2: 1555-1830
Russia - RT-1: 1355-1530, 1830-1900, 2140-0030; RT-2: 1220-1400, 1855-1930, 2135-2205
Slovakia - STV/SK: 0600-2030
Slovenia - RTVSLO: 0905-1355, 1700-1845, 1965-2015, 2030-2355
Spain - RTVE: 0930-2400; TV2: 1445-1500
Sweden - SVT/TV2: 1015-1145, 1445-1555, 2000-2145, Channel 1: 1655-1730, 2145-2300
Switzerland - TSR/TSR/DRS: 0830-1130, 1400-1730, S+ 1300-1730, 1900-2300
Turkey - TRT: 1930-2030, 2115-2400
Ukraine - DTRU/UT: 1120-1245, 1400-1500, 1955-0100; UT2: 1915-1945
Europe - 0600-continuous coverage
ASIA/PACIFIC
All times are local
Australia - Channel 9: 2030-0100, 2130-2400
Japan - NHK: 2200-2400 (general); 1230-1500, 1800-0630 (satellite); 1300-1500, 1900-2200 (H-Vision)
New Zealand - TV1: 0700-0800, 2130-2400
Hong Kong - TVB: 2400-0100
South Korea - KBS: 1000-1300, 1830-1930, 2000-0100
Malaysia - RTM: 2315-0015
Singapore - SBC/Channel 12: 2400-0100
STAR TV/Prime Sports - 0900-1445, 1600-continuous coverage
NORTH AMERICA
All times are local
Canada - CTV: 0830-1200, 1500-1700, 2000-2300
United States - CBS: 0700-0900, 1300-1800, 2000-2330, 0107-0207
Tennis - Tennis: 0700-1100, 1700-1800, 2330-2400
Tuesday's Events
All times are GMT
Cross Country - Men's 4x10 kilometer relay, 0830
Ice Hockey - Consolation matches, 1830-1900
Short Track Speed Skating - Men's 1,000 meters, 1800; Women's 3,000-meter relay, 1800
Ski Jumping - 120 meter team competition, 1130
Tuesday's TV
All times are local
Australia - ORF: 0800-1730, 2015-2355
Britain - BBC2: 1415-1500, 1830-1930, 1955-2100
Bulgaria - BNT/Channel 1: 1030-1500; Channel 2: 1555-0100
Croatia - HRT/TV2: 1225-1505, 1850-1925, 2330-0030
Cyprus - CYBC: 1715-1745, 2030-2100, 2230-2300
Czech Republic - CTU: 015-1545, 1945-2015, 2330-0030
Denmark - DR: 1020-1545, 1855-1920, 2130-2215
Estonia - ETV: 1120-1645, 1915-1845, 2130-2400
Finland - YLE/TV1: 1110-1810, 2055-0100; TV2: 1900-1830
France - FR2: 1015-1252; FR3: 1255-1515, 2005-2030; TF1: 2005-2200
Germany - ARD: 0915-1740, 2015-2230
Greece - ET1: 0830-0900; ET2: 1915-1945
Hungary - MTV/Channel 1: 1207-1237; Channel 2: 1455-1730, 1905-1935, 2200-1030
Iceland - RUV: 0825-1045, 1825-1855, 2200-2255, 2315-2345
Italy - RAI2: 0925-1145, 2415-2600; RAI3: 1155-2020
Latvia - LRT: 1020-1145, 1915-1945, 2005-0100
Lithuania - LRT: 1855-0000
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Monaco - TMC/IT: 0930-1345, 1615-1925, 2005-2040, 2200-2300
Netherlands - NOS: 0800-1725, 1840-1850, 2030-2315
Norway - NRK: 0900-1730, 2000-2400; TV2: 1845-1900, 2130-2330
Poland - TVP/PTV: 0915-1100, 1830-1855, 2100-2200; PT2: 1105-1245, 1605-1725, 1905-2100, 0005-0105
Portugal - RTP: 2200-2320; RTP1: 1100-1120
Romania - RTVR/Channel 1: 1120-1245, 1600-1830, 1915-1945, 2000-0100; Channel 2: 1555-1830
Russia - RT-1: 1355-1530, 1830-1900, 2140-0030; RT-2: 1220-1400, 1855-1930, 2135-2205
Slovakia - STV/SK: 0600-2030
Slovenia - RTVSLO: 0905-1355, 1700-1845, 1965-2015, 2030-2355
Spain - RTVE: 0930-2400; TV2: 1445-1500
Sweden - SVT/TV2: 1015-1145, 1445-1555, 2000-2145, Channel 1: 1655-1730, 2145-2300
Switzerland - TSR/TSR/DRS: 0830-1130, 1400-1730, S+ 1300-1730, 1900-2300
Turkey - TRT: 1930-2030, 2115-2400
Ukraine - DTRU/UT: 1120-1245, 1400-1500, 1955-0100; UT2: 1915-1945
Europe - 0600-continuous coverage
ASIA/PACIFIC
All times are local
Australia - Channel 9: 2030-0100, 2130-2400
Japan - NHK: 2200-2400 (general); 1230-1500, 1800-0630 (satellite); 1300-1500, 1900-2200 (H-Vision)
New Zealand - TV1: 0700-0800, 2130-2400
Hong Kong - TVB: 2400-0100
South Korea - KBS: 1000-1300, 1830-1930, 2000-0100
Malaysia - RTM: 2315-0015
Singapore - SBC/Channel 12: 2400-0100
STAR TV/Prime Sports - 0600-continuous coverage
NORTH AMERICA
All times are local
Canada - CTV: 0830-1200, 1500-1700, 2000-2300
United States - CBS: 0700-0900, 1300-1800, 2000-2330, 0107-0207
Tennis - Tennis: 0700-1100, 1700-1800, 2330-2400
Wednesday's Events
All times are GMT
Cross Country - Men's 4x10 kilometer relay, 0830
Ice Hockey - Consolation matches, 1830-1900
Short Track Speed Skating - Men's 1,000 meters, 1800; Women's 3,000-meter relay, 1800
Ski Jumping - 120 meter team competition, 1130
Wednesday's TV
All times are local
Australia - ORF: 0800-1730, 2015-2355
Britain - BBC2: 1415-1500, 1830-1930, 1955-2100
Bulgaria - BNT/Channel 1: 1030-1500; Channel 2: 1555-0100
Croatia - HRT/TV2: 1225-1505, 1850-1925, 2330-0030
Cyprus - CYBC: 1715-1745, 2030-2100, 2230-2300
Czech Republic - CTU: 015-1545, 1945-2015, 2330-0030
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Estonia - ETV: 1120-1645, 1915-1845, 2130-2400
Finland - YLE/TV1: 1110-1810, 2055-0100; TV2: 1900-1830
France - FR2: 1015-1252; FR3: 1255-1515, 2005-2030; TF1: 2005-2200
Germany - ARD: 0915-1740, 2015-2230
Greece - ET1: 0830-0900; ET2: 1915-1945
Hungary - MTV/Channel 1: 1207-1237; Channel 2: 1455-1730, 1905-1935, 2200-1030
Iceland - RUV: 0825-1045, 1825-1855, 2200-2255, 2315-2345
Italy - RAI2: 0925-1145, 2415-2600; RAI3: 1155-2020
Latvia - LRT: 1020-1145, 1915-1945, 2005-0100
Lithuania - LRT: 1855-0000
Luxembourg - CLT: Highlights on evening news, 1900-2000
Macedonia - MKRTV/Channel 1: 0830-1020, 1555-1845, 1825-1900; Channel 2: 0920-1045, 1245-1355, 1755-2020; Channel 3: 1155-1830, 1855-1880, 1715-1745, 1755-1830, 1855-2130, 2230-2300
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Norway - NRK: 0900-1730, 2000-2400; TV2: 1845-1900, 2130-2330
Poland - TVP/PTV: 0915-1100, 1830-1855, 2100-2200; PT2: 1105-1245, 1605-1725, 1905-2100, 0005-0105
Portugal - RTP: 2200-2320; RTP1: 1100-1120
Romania - RTVR/Channel 1: 1120-1245, 1600-1830, 1915-1945, 2000-0100; Channel 2: 1555-1830
Russia - RT-1: 1355-1530, 1830-1900, 2140-0030; RT-2: 1220-1400, 1855-1930, 2135-2205
Slovakia - STV/SK: 0600-2030
Slovenia - RTVSLO: 0905-1355, 1700-1845, 1965-2015, 2030-2355
Spain - RTVE: 0930-2400; TV2: 1445-1500
Sweden - SVT/TV2: 1015-1145, 1445-1555, 2000-2145, Channel 1: 1655-1730, 2145-2300
Switzerland - TSR/TSR/DRS: 0830-1130, 1400-1730, S+ 1300-1730, 1900-2300
Turkey - TRT: 1930-2030, 2115-2400
Ukraine - DTRU/UT: 1120-1245, 1400-1500, 1955-0100; UT2: 1915-1945
Europe - 0600-continuous coverage
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All times are local
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New Zealand - TV1: 0700-0800, 2130-2400
Hong Kong - TVB: 2400-0100
South Korea - KBS: 1000-1300, 1830-1930, 2000-0100
Malaysia - RTM: 2315-0015
Singapore - SBC/Channel 12: 2400-0100
STAR TV/Prime Sports - 0600-continuous coverage
NORTH AMERICA
All times are local
Canada - CTV: 0830-1200, 1500-1700, 2000-2300
United States - CBS: 0700-0900, 1300-1800, 2000-2330, 0107-0207
Tennis - Tennis: 0700-1100, 1700-1800, 2330-2400
Thursday's Events
All times are GMT
Cross Country - Men's 4x10 kilometer relay, 0830
Ice Hockey - Consolation matches, 1830-1900
Short Track Speed Skating - Men's 1,000 meters, 1800; Women's 3,000-meter relay, 1800
Ski Jumping - 120 meter team competition, 1130
Thursday's TV
All times are local
Australia - ORF: 0800-1730, 2015-2355
Britain - BBC2: 1415-1500, 1830-1930, 1955-2100
Bulgaria - BNT/Channel 1: 1030-1500; Channel 2: 1555-0100
Croatia - HRT/TV2: 1225-1505, 1850-1925, 2330-0030
Cyprus - CYBC: 1715-1745, 2030-2100, 2230-2300
Czech Republic - CTU: 015-1545, 1945-2015, 2330-0030
Denmark - DR: 1020-1545, 1855-1920, 2130-2215
Estonia - ETV: 1120-1645, 1915-1845, 2130-2400
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Hungary - MTV/Channel 1: 1207-1237; Channel 2: 1455-1730, 1905-1935, 2200-1030
Iceland - RUV: 0825-1045, 1825-1855, 2200-2255, 2315-2345
Italy - RAI2: 0925-1145, 2415-2600; RAI3: 1155-2020
Latvia - LRT: 1020-1145, 1915-1945, 2005-0100
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Norway - NRK: 0900-1730, 2000-2400; TV2: 1845-1900, 2130-2330
Poland - TVP/PTV: 0915-1100, 1830-1855, 2100-2200; PT2: 1105-1245, 1605-1725, 1905-2100, 0005-0105
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Slovakia - STV/SK: 0600-2030
Slovenia - RTVSLO: 0905-1355, 1700-1845, 1965-2015, 2030-2355
Spain - RTVE: 0930-2400; TV2: 1445-1500
Sweden - SVT/TV2: 1015-1145, 1445-1555, 2000-2145, Channel 1: 1655-1730, 2145-2300
Switzerland - TSR/TSR/DRS: 0830-1130, 1400-1730, S+ 1300-1730, 1900-2300
Turkey - TRT: 1930-2030, 2115-2400
Ukraine - DTRU/UT: 1120-1245, 1400-1500, 1955-0100; UT2: 1915-1945
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New Zealand - TV1: 0700-0800, 2130-2400
Hong Kong - TVB: 2400-0100
South Korea - KBS: 1000-1300, 1830-1930, 2000-0100
Malaysia - RTM: 2315-0015
Singapore - SBC/Channel 12: 2400-0100
STAR TV/Prime Sports - 0600-continuous coverage
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All times are local
Canada - CTV: 0830-1200, 1500-1700, 2000-2300
United States - CBS: 0700-0900, 1300-1800, 2000-2330, 0107-0207
Tennis - Tennis: 0700-1100, 1700-1800, 2330-2400
Friday's Events
All times are GMT
Cross Country - Men's 4x10 kilometer relay, 0830
Ice Hockey - Consolation matches, 1830-1900
Short Track Speed Skating - Men's 1,000 meters, 1800; Women's 3,000-meter relay, 1800
Ski Jumping - 120 meter team competition, 1130
Friday's TV
All times are local
Australia - ORF: 0800-1730, 2015-2355
Britain - BBC2: 1415-1500, 1830-1930, 1955-2100
Bulgaria - BNT/Channel 1: 1030-1500; Channel 2: 1555-0100
Croatia - HRT/TV2: 1225-1505, 1850-1925, 2330-0030
Cyprus - CYBC: 1715-1745, 2030-2100, 2230-2300
Czech Republic - CTU: 015-1545, 1945-2015, 2330-0030
Denmark - DR: 1020-1545, 1855-1920, 2130-2215
Estonia - ETV: 1120-1645, 1915-1845, 2130-2400
Finland - YLE/TV1: 1110-1810, 2055-0100; TV2: 1900-1830
France - FR2: 1015-1252; FR3: 1255-1515, 2005-2030; TF1: 2005-2200
Germany - ARD: 0915-1740, 2015-2230
Greece - ET1: 0830-0900; ET2: 1915-1945
Hungary - MTV/Channel 1: 1207-1237; Channel 2: 1455-1730, 1905-1935, 2200-1030
Iceland - RUV: 0825-1045, 1825-1855, 2200-2255, 2315-2345
Italy - RAI2: 0925-1145, 2415-2600; RAI3: 1155-2020
Latvia - LRT: 1020-1145, 1915-1945, 2005-0100
Lithuania - LRT: 1855-0000
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Norway - NRK: 0900-1730, 2000-2400; TV2: 1845-1900, 2130-2330
Poland - TVP/PTV: 0915-1100, 1830-1855, 2100-2200; PT2: 1105-1245, 1605-1725, 1905-2100, 0005-0105
Portugal - RTP: 2200-2320; RTP1: 1100-1120
Romania - RTVR/Channel 1: 1120-1245, 1600-1830, 1915-1945, 2000-0100; Channel 2: 1555-1830
Russia - RT-1: 1355-1530, 1830-1900, 2140-0030; RT-2: 1220-1400, 1855-1930, 2135-2205
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Slovenia - RTVSLO: 0905-1355, 1700-1845, 1965-2015, 2030-2355
Spain - RTVE: 0930-2400; TV2: 1445-1500
Sweden - SVT/TV2: 1015-1145, 1445-1555, 2000-2145, Channel 1: 1655-1730, 2145-2300
Switzerland - TSR/TSR/DRS: 0830-1130, 1400-1730, S+ 1300-1730, 1900-2300
Turkey - TRT: 1930-2030, 2115-2400
Ukraine - DTRU/UT: 1120-1245, 1400-1500, 1955-0100; UT2: 1915-1945
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Singapore - SBC/Channel 12: 2400-0100
STAR TV/Prime Sports - 0600-continuous coverage
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United States - CBS: 0700-0900, 1300-1800, 2000-2330, 0107-0207
Tennis - Tennis: 0700-1100, 1700-1800, 2330-2400
Saturday's Events
All times are GMT
Cross Country - Men's 4x10 kilometer relay, 0830
Ice Hockey - Consolation matches, 1830-1900
Short Track Speed Skating - Men's 1,000 meters, 1800; Women's 3,000-meter relay, 1800
Ski Jumping - 120 meter team competition, 1130
Saturday's TV
All times are local
Australia - ORF: 0800-1730, 2015-2355
Britain - BBC2: 1415-1500, 1830-1930, 1955-2100
Bulgaria - BNT/Channel 1: 1030-1500; Channel 2: 1555-0100
Croatia - HRT/TV2: 1225-1505, 1850-1925, 2330-0030
Cyprus - CYBC: 1715-1745, 2030-2100, 2230-2300
Czech Republic - CTU: 015-1545, 1945-2015, 2330-0030
Denmark - DR: 1020-1545, 1855-1920, 2130-2215
Estonia - ETV: 1120-1645, 1915-1845, 2130-2400
Finland - YLE/TV1: 1110-1810, 2055-0100; TV2: 1900-1830
France - FR2: 1015-1252; FR3: 1255-1515, 2005-2030; TF1: 2005-2200
Germany - ARD: 0915-1740, 2015-2230
Greece - ET1: 0830-0900; ET2: 1915-1945
Hungary - MTV/Channel 1: 1207-1237; Channel 2: 1455-1730, 1905-1935, 2200-1030
Iceland - RUV: 0825-1045, 1825-1855, 2200-2255, 2315-2345
Italy - RAI2: 0925-1145, 2415-2600; RAI3: 1155-2020
Latvia - LRT: 1020-1145, 1915-1945, 2005-0100
Lithuania - LRT: 1855-0000
Luxembourg - CLT: Highlights on evening news, 1900-2000
Macedonia - MKRTV/Channel 1: 0830-1020, 1555-1845, 1825-1900; Channel 2: 0920-1045, 1245-1355, 1755-2020; Channel 3: 1155-1830, 1855-1880, 1715-1745, 1755-1830, 1855-2130, 2230-2300
Monaco - TMC/IT: 0930-1345, 1615-1925, 2005-2040, 2200-2300
Netherlands - NOS: 0800-1725, 1840-1850, 2030-2315
Norway - NRK: 0900-1730, 2000-2400; TV2: 1845-1900, 2130-2330
Poland - TVP/PTV: 0915-1100, 1830-1855, 2100-2200; PT2: 1105-1245, 1605-1725, 1905-2100, 0005-0105
Portugal - RTP: 2200-2320; RTP1: 1100-1120
Romania - RTVR/Channel 1: 1120-1245, 1600-1830, 1915-1945, 2000-0100; Channel 2: 1555-1830
Russia - RT-1: 1355-1530, 1830-1900, 2140-0030; RT-2: 1220-1400, 1855-1930, 2135-2205
Slovakia - STV/SK: 0600-2030
Slovenia - RTVSLO: 0905-1355, 1700-1845, 1965-2015, 2030-2355
Spain - RTVE: 0930-2400; TV2: 1445-1500
Sweden - SVT/TV2: 1015-1145, 1445-1555, 2000-2145, Channel 1: 1655-1730, 2145-2300
Switzerland - TSR/TSR/DRS: 0830-1130, 1400-1730, S+ 1300-1730, 1900-2300
Turkey - TRT: 1930-2030, 2115-2400
Ukraine - DTRU/UT: 1120-1245, 1400-1500, 1955-0100; UT2: 1915-1945
Europe - 0600-continuous coverage
ASIA/PACIFIC
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Japan - NHK: 2200-2400 (general); 1230-1500, 1800-0630 (satellite); 1300-1500, 1900-2200 (H-Vision)
New Zealand - TV1: 0700-0800, 2130-2400
Hong Kong - TVB: 2400-0100
South Korea - KBS: 1000-1300, 1830-1930,

SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

Swiss Veteran Takes Bobsled Title 2d Time

New York Times Service

LILLEHAMMER — It was the second-closest two-man bobsled finish in Olympics history, and Gustav Weder of Switzerland, who won the gold medal in the 1992 Olympics, won it again on Sunday.

He beat his teammate, Reto Götschi, the leader after Saturday's first two runs who was making his Olympic debut at the age of 28. After the last two runs were completed, Weder's time was 3 minutes, 30.81 seconds, just five-hundredths of a second ahead of Götschi. Weder's pusher, Donat Acklin, is the older brother of Guido Acklin, who pushes for Götschi.

Only the 1968 Games in Grenoble, France, had a tighter finish, when Eugenio Monti of Italy and Horst Floth of Germany finished in a dead heat, and Monti was declared the winner because he had the fastest heat time.

Günther Huber and Stefano Tiochi captured the bronze, Italy's first Olympic bobsled medal since 1972, three-tenths of a second behind Weder. Two of Huber's brothers, Wilfried and Norbert, won medals in the luge doubles on the same track last week.

The two U.S. teams finished a disappointing 13th and 14th, despite new all-American sleds designed with the help of the stock-car racer Geoff Bodine. Brian Shimer and Randy Jones finished one spot ahead of their teammates, Jim Herberich and Chip Minton.

The Americans had anticipated placing a great deal higher in the standings. Shimer's sled was 2.04 seconds behind Weder, and Herberich's sled was 2.60 seconds back.

"I thought my fourth run was pretty good," said Shimer. "But when I saw the time, I was dumbfounded to see that I was that far back."

"But there's potential there that we need to tap into. Hopefully, we can draw some of that from the four-man later this week. I had high expectations coming in. I'm disappointed, but it's been a long, tough year."

Herberich, meanwhile, also had some reason to see a silver lining. "Today, the third run was better than the ones yesterday," he said. "The fourth was great. I couldn't have anticipated driving any better on that fourth run. I thought our starts went well today. They were competitive with most of the teams. We just could never find the speed all weekend."



Gustav Weder, left, and Donat Acklin celebrated a come-from-behind victory over Swiss teammates in the two-man bobsled.

The Norwegians Keep Coming, and Coming

Reuters

LILLEHAMMER — Officials laid out 23 more trains and brought in more traffic police Sunday as they continued trying to cope with far more spectators than expected.

With clear skies, the start of winter holidays in southern Norway and the country's gold medal haul having tempted thousands to attend the Games, crowds estimated at about 150,000 on Saturday caused traffic jams in Lillehammer, which is normally home to 23,700 people. Officials had anticipated about 100,000 people arriving each day this weekend.

Tor Aune, a spokesman for the organiz-

ing committee, said that police had reported that the E6 highway, the main Oslo-Lillehammer road, "was close to its capacity" on Saturday.

"A few more cars and everything would have stopped," Aune said.

He said extra traffic control police would staff intersections to help ensure there were fewer jams in town but some congestion was inevitable.

But most people travel to the Olympic region by bus or rail, so Norwegian State Railways was running 23 extra trains on Sunday.

Lillehammer's police chief, Arne Huuse,

said he was expecting similar crowds on Tuesday, when the Norwegian team was to defend its 4x10-kilometer cross-country skiing relay title.

Meanwhile, organizers asked local authorities to put down more grit on roads and paths before Sunday's ski jumping competition at the Lyngdalsbakken arena, where a crowd of 33,000 came to see Norway's Espen Bredesen come in second.

About 30 people, at last count, have fallen and broken bones at the Games, with a U.S. Nordic combined skier, Tim Tetrault, breaking his leg after slipping on the ice in Lillehammer on Saturday night. He will miss Wednesday's team competition.

Weissflog's 2d Jump Tops Favorite Bredesen

By Christopher Clarey

New York Times Service

LILLEHAMMER — Jens Weissflog of Germany had just finished pumping his small fists at the bottom of the large hill. Far up the snow-covered ramp, Espen Bredesen moved his wide ski into place and, amid the din, readied himself for the jump of his life.

From his precarious perch, Bredesen appeared to have the undivided attention of the entire Gudbrands valley. In the stadium below, nearly 40,000 impatient Norwegians and their king were waving their flags and stomping their boots with the Olympic flame for a backdrop. In the distance, thousands more without tickets strained for a glimpse of their latest local hero from atop roofs, tree limbs and snow sculptures.

Bredesen waited until his coach Trond Johan Pedersen lowered his left arm to give the start signal and then dropped into a crouch. The closer he came to takeoff, the louder the roar came from below, and when Bredesen finally took flight, the stadium itself began to tremble.

But then, like the sound of a big roller after it hits the beach, the rumbling quickly and inexorably faded away to polite applause.

Espen the Eagle had landed; Weissflog, not the Norwegian, had won the gold medal.

"Perhaps people are said that I took the gold away from their hometown favorite, but everybody tries their best, and Espen has had a lot of dramatic success this season," said Weissflog, 29, who won his last Olympic title a decade ago on the normal hill in Sarajevo.

Bredesen, the World Cup leader, had raised his nation's already lofty expectations with a magnificent first jump of 135.5 meters, giving him the hill record and, with the accompanying high marks for style, a very comfortable 10-point lead over Weissflog heading into the final jump.

But the German, who has often been Bredesen's equal this season, found the wind conditions more to his liking on his second attempt and recorded the second-longest jump of the day: 133 meters.

Suddenly, Bredesen's final competitor of the clear and crisp afternoon, was under considerably greater pressure. A fair jump would no longer suffice; he needed a very good one. But his 122-meter effort would prove about five meters too short for the gold (not even a perfect 20 for style from the Norwegian judge could tip the scales), although he still finished ahead of Andreas Goldberger, the bronze medalist from Austria.

"I don't think I let anybody down today," Bredesen said. "I won a silver medal, and the Norwegian people must be happy with that because I am happy with that."

Silver certainly represents an improvement over the 1992 Olympics, when Bredesen, in his first major competition after switching to the V style of jumping, finished an embarrassing last on the normal hill and third-to-last on the large hill. Norwegian journalists immediately nicknamed him "Espen the Eagle" in honor of the hapless British ski jumper, Eddie "The Eagle" Edwards.

Bredesen swallowed his pride, polished his V and proceeded to make a remarkable comeback, winning the large hill at last year's world championships and then winning the prestigious four-stop Springturnout in January by beating Weissflog on the final jump in Bischofshofen, Austria.

But though winning the Springturnout will make you a household name in Europe, it is the Olympics that introduce jumpers to the world at large. Weissflog is no stranger to this larger forum.

A product of the East German sports system, he and the mercurial Matti Nykanen of Finland were the dominant jumpers in 1984 in

Sarajevo, where Weissflog won the normal hill and took silver on the large hill. But in recent years, the slightly built man whose nickname is "The Flea" has experienced more lows than highs.

Like many top athletes in East Germany, he had to readjust after the fall of the Berlin Wall, which meant an end to his state-supported existence. Like Bredesen, he was set back by the advent of the V style, in which jumpers spread their ski tips after takeoff to get more lift. After finishing 33d on the large hill in the 1992 Olympics with the

old style, he contemplated retirement but ultimately decided to lose some weight and push on through Lillehammer.

Whether Weissflog strikes gold again this week on the normal hill, the mastery will not endure. He already has announced that this season will be his last. He is tired of the travel and wants more time with his wife and young son. In May, he will begin working full-time for a health-insurance company and leave the jumping to the young ones.

On Harding's Side, Welcome Relief

By Christine Brennan

Washington Post Service

HAMAR — In Tonya Harding's camp, there were, finally, some moments of relief on Sunday.

The U.S. figure skater, who has a sprained right ankle, practiced well during her second training session of the afternoon to the constant applause of her coaches and U.S. Olympic officials trying to boost her sagging spirits.

"It's all right," she shouted to reporters who asked about her ankle as she left the training rink adjacent to the Olympic Amphitheater. "It's better."

Nancy Kerrigan, meanwhile, skated with a mistake or two in each of the two practices Sunday, but continued to appear upbeat and completely oblivious to Harding, who has been linked to the Jan. 6 attack on Kerrigan's right knee. Harding has denied any wrongdoing.

But Evi Scottvold, one of Kerrigan's coaches, made it clear that the Kerrigan camp doesn't hold Harding or her work habits—in high regard.

"I haven't watched her program," Scottvold said when asked about how Harding looked, quickly adding, "I don't think she's done one since she's been here."

Harding has consistently stopped in the midst of her programs throughout her first four days of practice. On Friday, she stormed out of the rink with half her practice still remaining; on Saturday, she cried for several minutes before returning to the ice.

When asked what he thought about a skater who behaved as Harding had the past few days, Scottvold said the skater "probably has problems."

He continued: "Maybe the skater isn't ready, maybe they're not disciplined. Our skaters don't barge off the ice. You can't do it twice in a career with us."

When Harding's coach, Diane Rawlinson, was asked about Harding's actions, she called her pupil's first three Olympic practice sessions "incredible," but said, "Yesterday, Tonya wasn't skating well because she wasn't happy about a picture in the paper."

It was unclear what photo that was.

The popular impression here is that neither Kerrigan nor Harding is paying any attention to the other. But Scottvold said that's not entirely true. Kerrigan's choice of attire for their first shared practice session last Thursday—the white lace dress she was wearing when she was attacked in Detroit—was not coincidental.

"She wanted to make a statement: 'I'm here, I'm in the same outfit,'" Scottvold said with a smile. "Nancy likes to tease a little. She wants to have fun."

After taking a day off from skating Saturday and attending Bonnie Blair's speed-skating race and the men's free-skate competition, Ker-

igan returned to the ice on Sunday and performed her difficult combination jumps beautifully but had some trouble with a couple of triple jumps.

Harding, in her first practice session this afternoon, failed to even try a triple jump of any kind in her short program, and also completely omitted her combination jump. But she rebounded nicely in the later session and, by the time she was finished, had completed four of five triple axels, the difficult three-and-a-half-revolution jump she hasn't hit in competition in three years.

Gale Tanger, a U.S. figure skating team leader, said doctors were monitoring Harding's ankle, but she has not been given any medication.

"We are concerned about it," Tanger said. "We are watching it. I thought she looked very good today. When you see a happy skater, you usually see a good practice follow that."

Scottvold said he was very pleased with Kerrigan's preparation for the competition. The draw to determine the skating order is scheduled for Monday. The technical program is Wednesday; the free skate, Friday.

"It's great," he said. "It couldn't be better for where we want her to be right now. She's a lot more experienced coming in here. She has learned from being in the Olympics before [she won a bronze medal in 1992] and learned from having an off performance at the world championships [fifth place in 1993]. She's learned from her mistakes."

Scottvold said that Kerrigan was mentally tougher because of the attack that severely bruised the knee on her landing leg.

"This has made her stronger and very determined," he said.

Kerrigan also weighs 10 pounds (about 4.5 kilograms) less than she did at the world championships in March, down from 120 to about 110 pounds, he said.

"It makes you quicker, gives you more endurance," he said.

All of which led Scottvold to say he believed "three people can win the gold medal," and Kerrigan, he said, was one of them. He playfully refused to divulge the other two names, but did say they finished in the top five at the 1993 world championships. Oksana Baiul of Ukraine won, followed by Surya Bonaly of France, Li Chen of China and Japan's Yuko Sato.

Harding's name is nowhere to be found on that list because she finished fourth at last year's U.S. nationals and failed to qualify for that competition.

Scottvold said the key for Kerrigan was to not get nervous.

"If she just stays calm, she'll have a fun week," he said.

And how does he convince her to remain calm?

"If I knew how to do it," Scott-

vold said, "I'd make even more money than Nancy."

For the Men, A New Era In Skating

By Jere Longman

New York Times Service

HAMAR — Figure skating's old guard was officially ushered out when three young insurgents took the gold, silver and bronze in the men's competition.

Alexei Urmanov, a 20-year-old Russian from St. Petersburg, won the long program and the gold medal Saturday night, dispelling the notion that he was merely a jumper. Although he landed eight triple jumps, he also skated a flowing, cohesive program to music by Rossini.

Urmanov had been fifth at the 1992 Olympics but had broken a foot and was not expected to be a medal candidate with former gold medalists such as Brian Boitano and Viktor Petrenko and the reigning world champion, Kurt Browning of Canada, in the field.

Elvis Stojko, a 21-year-old dirt biker and karate black belt from Canada, performed a tribute to the late martial arts star Bruce Lee, landing seven triple jumps to win the silver medal and gain redemption for a seventh-place finish at the 1992 Games.

Stojko received seven scores of 5.9 for technical merit, but he reduced a triple axel to a single and left out a combination jump early in his program and suffered as in the past in his artistic marks, receiving only a 5.5 from the Russian judge.

Philippe Candeloro, a 21-year-old Frenchman, skated a moving



No. 2 Elvis Stojko shook hands with No. 3 Philippe Candeloro, as Alexei Urmanov of Russia reigned supreme in men's figure skating.

performance to music from "The Godfather" but lost his composure near the end of his program, turning a triple axel into a single and falling to the ice. Still, he remained in third place and took the bronze.

Boitano, the 1988 Olympic champion, moved up two spots after the short program on Thursday but could finish no higher than sixth.

The short program had produced an extraordinary jumbling of the projected order of finish. Boitano was projected to finish first, but he required three and a half revolutions, and skidded all the way to eighth place.

That was one spot above Petrenko, who stumbled early.

Still another favorite, Browning, fell on a triple jump, then seemed

to give up entirely, spinning halfheartedly for his finale and mouthed the word "unbelievable" as the judges sent him down to an irredeemable 12th place.

The four-and-a-half-minute long program, which accounted for two-thirds of the scoring, began as an inelegant repeat of the short program, with skater after skater crashing to the ice.

Finally, after 12 forgettable skaters in the 25-man lineup, it was Boitano's turn.

Boitano still held out slight hope for a medal, but that was quickly extinguished when he again struggled with the triple axel. He didn't fall this time, but he stumbled, which threw off his rhythm for a double-toe combination jump.

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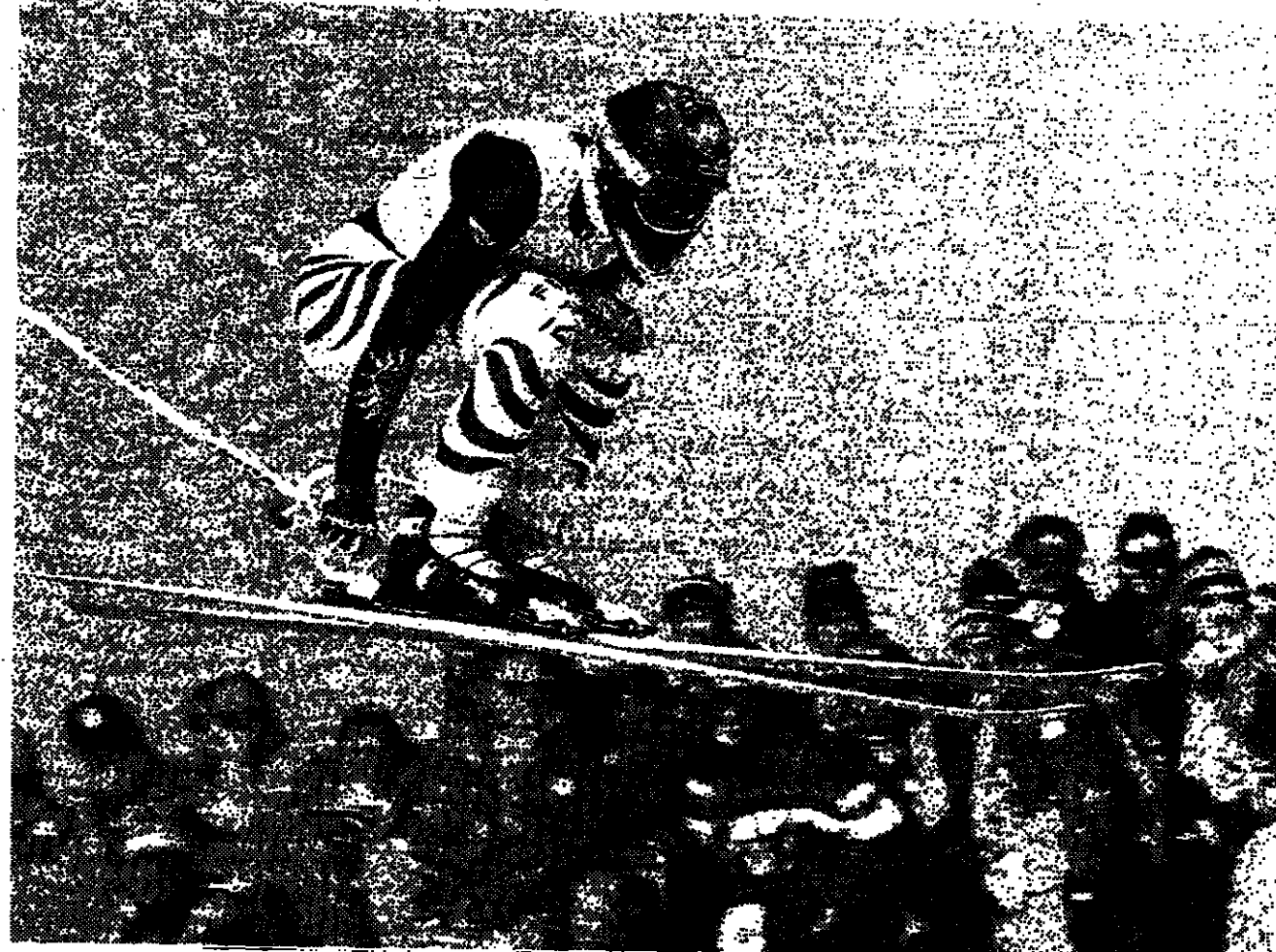
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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

For Norway's Koss, 3d Gold Turns the House Upside Down



It was déjà vu on Sunday for Germany's Katja Seizinger, who maintained her downhill performance at Saturday's elevated level.

Seizinger-Street-Kostner, Again

RINGERU — Katja Seizinger, Picabo Street, and Lucie Kostner repeated their 1-2-3 women's downhill finish in the combined portion of the downhill on Sunday, but it's unlikely that any of them will add another medal when the race is completed.

"I don't expect anything," said Seizinger, who gave Germany its second gold medal in Alpine skiing on Saturday.

"I'm not going to cry if I don't get a medal, that's for sure," said Street, 22, whose silver in the downhill was the fourth Alpine skiing medal for the United States in these Games.

The real winners in the combined downhill were Pernilla Wiberg of Sweden, Vreni Schneider of Switzerland, and Moira Gaffner of Italy. All three stand a better chance of winning under the new rules when they enter the slalom half of the combination Monday at Hafjell.

Rather than use a complicated points system to determine combination results, the International Ski Federation this year went to a simple time aggregate. Since the slalom is a two-run event, the combined now is weighted toward slalom specialists such as Wiberg, Schneider, and Gaffner.

Seizinger's run in the combined downhill was 1 minute, 27.23 seconds. Street was at 1:28.19, and Kostner, of Italy, the bronze medalist in both the downhill and super-giant slalom, had 1:28.52.

Wiberg had a time of 1:28.70, and Schneider was at 1:28.91. Gaffner had a time of 1:28.71.

Most of Seizinger's time advantage over the gate skiers could be gone after the slalom's first run.

"I think Pernilla Wiberg and slalom specialists must help me if I want to have a chance for a medal," Seizinger said.

Wiberg trails Schneider in both the World Cup overall and slalom

standings. Trailing the overall by just a point, she probably will overtake the Swiss because she also skis in the downhill.

"I just ski every day and it's enough to win a medal, that's O.K.," Wiberg said. "I don't think about the scoring system. I just go as fast as possible."

Of the three downhill leaders, Street has the best shot of winning a medal. Street was a silver medalist in the combined at the world championships last year in Japan, but she had to win the downhill portion to do it.

"I don't have the expectation for the combined like I did yesterday," Street said. "The whole world was expecting a medal from me yesterday, including myself. Today, nobody really was expecting much from me, and that's a better feeling."

"I had a dream come true for me yesterday, and that's going to be kind of hard to top."

On Saturday, Seizinger flashed down a tough Kvitfjell course — a course the women's racers pleaded, threatened and begged to get to use for their downhill — leading at every timing interval and winning the gold in 1 minute, 35.93 seconds.

Only Street, at 1:36.59, and Kostner, at 1:36.85, could get within a second of the 21-year-old German.

This race originally was scheduled for the downhill course at Hafjell, a ski resort farther south where the men's and women's slalom and giant slalom races are to be held. But after a World Cup race there last winter, the women racers said the Hafjell course was too flat and demanded that the downhill be moved to Kvitfjell, the site of the men's downhill.

At first, organizers said Kvitfjell was too difficult for women. Then they said it would cost too much to move the event. Later they said it would create environmental problems.

But in the end, after top-flight



Picabo Street knew her time in the combined downhill was good.

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

HAMAR — Johann Olav Koss won his third Olympic gold medal Sunday, and it is difficult to say whether he pushed time or was swept up by it. The time itself is both a record and an answer — 13 minutes, 30.55 seconds over 10,000 meters — but the performance was indelible and legendary, and shortly thereafter his subjects were announcing plans to build a statue, because that is how they remember the likes of him.

In custom they would like to place it inside the Viking Ship arena, which was built for these Winter Olympics. The Viking Ship is the symbol of ancient Norwegian strength turned upside down, with its descendants invited underneath to see the evolution of that strength. Koss is a 25-year-old Norwegian who attends medical school and donates his prize money — reportedly 225,000 kroner (\$30,000) for each of his three Olympic victories — to the international charity, Olympic Aid. His time was 12.99 seconds better than his own world record.

"I don't know if I know what I have done," he said. "I am just as surprised by the time as you are. I am really surprised."

Another Norwegian, Kjell Storelid, finished second in 13:49.25, or 18.70 seconds behind Koss, with the 1992 Olympic champion, Bart Veldkamp of the Netherlands, third in 13:56.73. Both admitted knowing they could not win after being preceded by Koss in the fifth pairing. They were the last to admit what everyone else had understood before the race began. The Norwegians were celebrating Koss's performance as he glided past in his baggy warm-up suit. They were victory lads before the victory.

He removed his everyday clothes until all he had on was the red, skintight uniform of a superhero. After his opening lap of 35.12 seconds, he skated the remaining 24 at a spectacularly even range of 32 to 32.91 seconds.

"I cannot imagine it was possible to skate like that," he said. "I'm really in shock at the moment."

Perhaps his achievements this week pale compared to those of Eric Heiden, the American who won all five speed skating gold medals in 1980, with a world record of 14:28.13 in the 10,000 meters.

Perhaps, because Koss is admittedly not a sprinter. Nonetheless, his performance — each of his three gold medals was won in world-record time — has been the best of these Olympics, with a week left to run, and it has happened in a country which dared to anticipate it.

The previous time the Olympics visited here, in 1952, gold medals had been won in the three longest distances by Hjalmar Andersen. He was what every Norwegian skater wishes to become, and he haunted the races swirling this hall.

Each time Koss came around Sunday, his lips parted in a vacuum and his hood ever-darkening over his damp brow, the people would roar a battle cry until he had gone past; then their cry moved to the clock. With each lap they could see he was taking more time off of the world record. And so he was shot out of that lap and into the next one by a sound not unlike cannon.

Everything in the Viking Ship sounded like war, from the trumpets to the bells that mimicked soldiers running to the bellowing screams. In fact it was nothing like that. It was the opposite.

Afterward Koss would thank the crowd and his German opponent in the pairing, Frank Dittrich, who had made room in his lane while being passed in the 22d lap. "It was a little inspiration," Koss said, "to

have somebody in back of you, somebody chasing you."

Each of the three remaining pairs contained a Dutchman, his greatest rivals — Veldkamp, Falko Zandstra (fourth) and Tinie Ritma (seventh). Standing out of his crouch in victory, Koss continued to encircle the track like a king and like a ghost. He has not wished to leave the Viking Ship this week until all of the races have finished. While present he has not been beaten. The skin was tight around his eyes and his face raw as he glided along the inner lane, bending down to shout — encouragement, one would guess — as the others sprinted hopelessly past him.

The Dutchmen wore black arm-bands in memory of Rinje Ritma, a 19-year-old from the Dutch youth team who had died in a car accident Saturday afternoon. Only Veldkamp sustained a fight, remaining within 1½ seconds of Koss after five laps.

"I think that's a time that will stand for at least 30 years," Veldkamp said. "It's a race that really is almost impossible, but he did it. When you see somebody skating a result like that, you can only think that is the way it's supposed to be."

So disappointed was Veldkamp that he would leave the arena prematurely, believing his teammates and Storelid would overtake him.

After his race, sulking on a bench, he felt something grab his shoulder. He looked up — twice — to see Koss now standing over him, out-fitted like a visitor from the future.

Koss wore a black radio headset — the modern laurel for Olympic champions — with a radio transmitter strapped over his shoulder and a microphone in his hand. He was giving a live interview as he skated his celebratory revolutions. For more than an hour it was like the currents of the Viking ship were swirling him round and round. He crouched to cheer Storelid onto the silver medal, and then skated over to interview him, of all things.

The original Vikings would never have believed what has become of them. Invited to the victory stand, the greatest champion took one step up and jumped high, his arms in salute to his ancestors' overturned hull. An old man named Hjalmar Andersen was standing inside the Viking Ship, and he looked from the statue of himself in 1952, which is imposed near the finish line, and then he took in the sight of this young man jumping up and down. He looked back and forth, and their poses were exactly the same. Then the Vienna Waltz began and Koss stepped back into the current with the silver-medalist, Storelid, for a final victory lap along the frozen whirlpool of time.

A Torrid Torvill and Dean Tear Up the Ice Once Again

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HAMAR — Torvill and Dean brought their passion and perfection back to Olympic ice dancing Sunday night.

Performing a majestic rumba filled with quick steps and flowing spins, Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean rekindled memories of a decade ago, when they redefined the event at the Sarajevo Games. They received two perfect 6.0 marks for presentation, from Britain and Ukraine, and set up a three-way contest for the gold medal Monday night in the free dance.

The world champions, Maia Usvova and Alexander Zhulin of Russia, were second, followed by

their compatriots, Oksana Griukhina and Evgeni Platov. Both couples had tied for first in the compulsory dance.

Heading into the free dance, worth 50 percent of the total score, Torvill and Dean are tied with Usvova and Zhulin. Griukhina and Platov are third. Whoever wins Monday night will take the gold medal.

"It's been a challenge," Dean said with obvious relief. "It feels good being 10 years away and still being competitive with the best of the world."

On this night, they were better than the rest.

With Dean's former wife, 1992

dance silver medalist Isabelle Duchesnay, looking on — as well as his fiancée, former women's world champion Jill Trenary — the English stars were mesmerizing. It wasn't as hypnotic as "Bolero," their 1984 free dance that earned a scoreboard full of perfect marks for artistry. But it was close enough.

Dressed in black costumes with green sequins, the couple's two-minute routine to "The History of Love" sped by.

Eight judges had them first. They had no marks below 5.9 for presentation and nothing under 3.8 for composition.

"I felt more nervous today than in the compulsories," Torvill said, "because we knew we had to do well in this section to have a chance."

They'll also have to be superb in the free skate, which they almost totally revamped after finishing second with it at the European championships. They won that event thanks to a complicated scoring system.

"We have put more highlights in it," Torvill said. "We feel it is more appealing and technically more difficult now."

"We're just hoping to remember all the steps," she added.

Usvova and Zhulin performed a sultry rumba to Quincy Jones' "Black Orpheus." Usvova skated in a black velvet costume with yellow flowers that more than made up for her fashion faux pas in the compulsories, when she wore what looked like a white nightgown.

Their final, teasing dance, highlighted by clever dips and spins, earned the 1992 bronze medalists five marks of 5.9 and one first-place vote, from Belarus.

Next up were Griukhina and Platov, whose intricate routine wasn't nearly as stylish, but it included several difficult maneuvers, including a pivot in which she holds his leg rather than his hand.

Natalia Dubova, the coach of Usvova and Zhulin, said she was just concentrating on the skating and not the possible positions on Monday night.

"But they will need some luck," she said of her charges, adding that they too have made changes since their third place finish at the Europeans.

Americans Elizabeth Punsalan and Jerod Swallow, 14th after compulsory, skated better in the original dance but didn't move up. When they finished, American, Norwegian and Swedish flags — plus a Cleveland Browns banner — waved in the crowd.

Punsalan, of Broadview Heights, Ohio, suffered personal tragedy three weeks ago when her father was stabbed to death. Her brother was arrested.

The crowd enjoyed their performance, and later their marks, which ranged from 4.4 to 5.1.

"The marks could have been more imaginative," Swallow said. "This is our first year back at the world level and we have to re-establish ourselves."

The 1991 U.S. champions, they did not make the U.S. world team the next two years before winning the national title last month.

(AP, Reuters)

Blair Pockets Her 4th Gold Medal, And Has Eyes on History-Making 5th

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

HAMAR — Bonnie Blair won her fourth gold medal by skating the 500 meters at the Viking Ship arena in 39.25 seconds, her third-fastest time ever. And if, a month short of her 30th birthday, she wins gold at 1,500 meters, or more likely, at 1,000 meters at these Games, she will stand on her own pedestal: the most decorated American woman in Olympic history.

Only the swimmer Janet Evans, the diver Pat McCormick and the sprinter Evelyn Ashford have won as many Olympic gold medals among American women.

"I really don't think about the history part until the whole thing is over," Blair said.

Others, less bound by historic tunnel vision, were quick Saturday to note the singularity of her achievement: This was Blair's third consecutive Olympic victory at 500 meters. Her performance didn't match her world-record time of 39.10 seconds at the 1988 Olympics

in Calgary, but it was considerably faster than her mark of 40.33 seconds on an outdoor track at the 1992 Games in Albertville, France. No speed skater, man or woman, had ever won the 500 meters at three consecutive Olympics. The National Basketball Association has a word for it: three-peat.

"If the Chicago Bulls can do it, I can do it," Blair said.

"Nobody expected that another girl would win," said Franziska Schenk, the 19-year-old German who took the bronze medal.

Slating in the third pair with Monique Gattrecht of Germany, Blair slashed to a solid start, her skates furiously scraping the ice, and powered through the first turn, her compact build allowing her to skate full throttle where a larger skater has to tap lightly on the brakes.

In the backstretch, Blair switched fluidly from the inside lane to the outer, and in the final turn, she was greeted by Bonnie's Army, some 60 relatives and friends wearing gold lamé hats and

sweatshirts, waving flags and bobbing like corks as they jumped up and down and cheered her on.

The race had seemed so smooth and effortless to Blair that she didn't feel the normal lactic burn that turns legs to rubber and leaves the finish line shimmering like a taunting mirage.

"It didn't feel like the line was far away," Blair said. "I almost felt like I could have kept going."

After the finish, Blair pumped her fist and appeared to high-five a cameraman. Fourteen pairs remained, but her time would stand up easily. Susan Auch, a 27-year-old Canadian with asthma, raced against Blair's archival, the 1992 silver medalist Ye Qiaobao of China, but Ye has slowed after a knee injury and could only push Auch toward a silver medal in 39.61, almost four-tenths of a second behind Blair. In this race, four-tenths of a second is a lifetime.

"As a competitor, I wouldn't want to say she's unbeatable, but she's very, very good," Auch said of Blair.

Blair does not appear to be encumbered by any great introspection about her accomplishments. After the race, when Auch declined to say that Blair was unbeatable, Blair said only half-jokingly: "Better watch what you say, I'm right here."

Blair is more popular outside her country than at home. In Milwaukee, where she lives and trains, she goes unnoticed at the grocery store. In the Netherlands, she is Michael Jordan. Before Saturday's race, Dutch fans serenaded her with a chorus of "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean."

"I don't think I would enjoy having the reputation of Michael Jordan where you're constantly in the limelight," Blair said. "But I'd like to be a little more because more people would know what our sport is all about."

She played down her relative lack of commercial endorsements, saying she skates for enjoyment, not money. How long will she keep it up? One more season, Blair said. The next world championships will be held in Milwaukee and, she said, "it would be too difficult to sit in the bleachers and watch a competition where I've been living."

After that, she will let go. She wants to finish college before her niece and nephew do, she joked. She has talked about being in the supermarket and seeing women her age with babies.

"I'm not getting any younger," she said. "You can't keep going on and on and on. I've got to put a stop to it soon and go on with the rest of my life, try to finish school and be as normal as possible."

Why quit when you're still the best?

Blair thought for a moment.

"We'll see," she said. "Don't tell my family. They'll kill me."

OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Six years after Jamaica's bobsled team thudded down the track at the Calgary Olympics on the crewmen's heads, its two-man crew at Lillehammer was disqualified Sunday for a different reason: The brakeman's stomach.

Driver Dudley Stokes, brakeman Wayne Thomas and their sled weighed in at 3.6 kilograms (8 pounds) over the 390 kilogram limit.

"Our brakeman's weight cycles up and down a lot," said Leo Campbell, the Jamaican team chief and bobsled federation president.

"We know that we erred in not managing it more closely," he said.

Forecasters say the sunny weather that has blessed the Lillehammer area for the past week is likely to continue until at least Wednesday.

The organizing committee's spokesman, Tor Arne, said there was a slight chance of some light snow on Thursday.

Cath Heiberg, whose husband, Gerhard, is president of the Lillehammer Olympic Organizing Committee, was involved in a tug-of-war with a thief who snatched most of a 1,000 kroner banknote (\$135) from her hand in Lillehammer.

Police have repeatedly warned visitors about pickpockets and other thieves who are in Lillehammer because of the Games.

For reasons not entirely clear, although it does involve a record of sorts, this bit of intelligence was on Saturday's Olympic news network: "The people of Gudbrandsdalen — the area that makes up the Olympic region — are eating more

Close Encounters at the Village

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

LILLEHAMMER — It seemed like a typical lazy Sunday afternoon as the sun streamed through the windows of the recreation area in the Olympic Village. But among the 1,900 athletes living there during the Winter Games, even the lounge lizards did not conceal their intense competitiveness.

Swedes and Italians were engaged in ferocious battle at the video console playing Mario Kart. American hockey players were vying for a set of Ping golf clubs as the prize for the best Olympic score in minigolf. Ukrainians and Koreans were engaged in a high-stakes bet on who would win the ski jump.

Jeff Woodard, a member of the U.S. bobsled team, sat back and absorbed the global human panorama compressed into one room.

"A lot of us figure we will never get a chance to enjoy this kind of experience again, so we're making the most of it. At times, it resembles a big fraternity or sorority house," Woodard, who played safety for UCLA and earned a black belt in karate before becoming an Olympic brakeman, said the intimate surroundings gave the athletes a better opportunity to get to know each other than in earlier Olympics, when they were segregated according to sport and nationality.

"We're all jumping around from table to table in the cafeteria introducing ourselves. The toughest competition is finding a seat around the Argentine and Italian women. Hey, there's one now. Excuse me. Hey, Stepania!" he said, interrupting an interview for an understandable reason.

Aware that bringing together the world's best athletes for up to three weeks is bound to generate romance, the Olympic authorities have taken plenty of precautions to prevent the spread of AIDS. Literature about sexual disease is disseminated in five languages.

Boxes of condoms are freely distributed in bathrooms throughout the Village.

"I received a box so big that I thought it was supposed to carry my Walkman," Woodard said. "Then I realized that everything I'd heard about Scandinavia must be true."

According to several athletes, the big gossip in the Village concerns the vain crusade by Alberto Tomba, the Italian ski star and well-known lothario, to rekindle a romance with the German skating champion Katarina Witt.

Tomba and Witt were rumored to be a hot couple in previous Games but so far she reportedly has rebuffed all overtures while she hones her routine for Wednesday's figure-skating competition.

Other liaisons between lesser celebrities are said to be simmering in the mixed sauna, which has turned out to be one of the most popular gathering spots for the athletes.

"You just make an early reservation, get in and lock the door if you want privacy," said one aficionado, who requested anonymity because he did not want to court any trouble with his coach.

Some relaxation activities have proved to be a bust. The library, as might be predicted, is deserted most of the time. A T-shirt trading party did not turn out to be everybody's idea

of a howling good time. And the movie theater is not breaking any attendance records with such dubious celluloid gems as "Hocus Pocus" and "Love Field."

The Olympic Village discotheque has also proved to be a disappointment; some athletes say the lousy music and no-alcohol policy is driving a lot of them into town for late-night partying. But others say they are too busy preparing for their events this week and don't want to stay up dancing "all day."

Chris Coleman, another U.S. bobsled team member, said he was trying to avoid temptation but made an exception on his birthday on Friday.

"I saw Dan Jansen win his gold medal and I figured I had even more reason to celebrate," he said. "So I went a little crazy by staying out late at the Zipper Club downtown with the CBS crowd. But I'll be ready for the big race next Saturday."

For athletes from the struggling nations of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, the affluence and abundance they see that many Westerners take for granted still astounds them. The Village cafeteria offers a cornucopia of steak, chicken, pasta, vegetables and salmon in endless variations: smoked, marinated, poached and baked.

"There is so much rich food that I find I cannot digest it," said Vadim Sashurin, a biathlon athlete from Belarus. "It's so good that I am not used to it. So I've been living here on a little fish and a lot of tea and fruit."

Despite the breakup of the Soviet empire, Sashurin finds that friendships among athletes from Russia, Ukraine and other republics still endure from the days when they were part of the mighty Soviet sports machine.

"It's funny, but I guess the athletes are the last people to think we should have remained one country," he said. "But it's easy to get that kind of crazy idea living here in the Village."

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John Dreyfuss and his wife Mary Noble Ours spent 16 years restoring this house in Georgetown. "For many, many years this house was thought to be incomprehensible."

Mind Over Matter: Saving a Grand House

By Cathy Horyn
WASHINGTON — To a lot of people, the house at 3400 Prospect Street in Georgetown is an enigma. Its Palladian facade suggests a London apartment building, circa 1890, but from around the corner and across the Potomac, one can plainly see that the house on the hill is a

Tastemakers
An occasional series about people for whom style is a way of life

perfect example of Georgian architecture. What this 18th-century jewel is doing in the middle of a 19th-century shell of brick and mortar is something that only John Dreyfuss would dare to understand. He was 25 years old when he came home from Yale University, a man as unprepared as any for the snafus of fate. He had abandoned graduate school in architecture to become a sculptor, and to help his father, an architect and builder, with a property whose historical significance was all that stood in the way of his demise. Although Halycon House could claim a provenance equal to that of a James River plantation — it had belonged to Benjamin Stoddert, the first secretary of the U.S. Navy and a pallbearer at the funeral of George Washington — modern life had radically altered its appearance. Where

once there had been rolling land down to the Potomac, there was now M Street, and a view blighted by commercial rooftops. Where once there had been a graceful Georgian house, there was now a massive addition whose facade seemed completely at odds with the rest of the property. By the time John Dreyfuss arrived, in 1978, the house had entered a state of glorious ruin.

"The only things holding the building together were the laws of inertia," he says. Dreyfuss did not intend to take on a project that would occupy the next 16 years of his life. But he did it as a measure not only of his courage but of his imagination. For what might have become a subdivision of row houses or a station on the Washington subway line, as his father and partners had once proposed, became instead one of the largest independent restorations in the city — 30,000 square feet (2,800 square meters) of private living quarters, apartments and studio space. This month, Dreyfuss and his wife, Mary Noble Ours, will finally occupy Halycon House.

They are a couple whose diverging styles have come together on a grand scale. "Mary Noble sees everything like a picture," says Dreyfuss, in reference to his wife's work as a portrait photographer. Those portraits, whether of children in her studio or of young riders at a county fair in her native West Virginia, possess a kind of warmth and dignity that is also reflected in the couple's surroundings. "We both like pretty

masculine interiors," says Ours, who has spent months orchestrating wall colors, floor tiles (limestone to slate), and now must face the daunting task of furnishing a house with 12 fireplaces, a music room and a library. For the past six years the Dreyfusses have lived on the top floor of an adjacent town house. A few weeks ago, Ours brought some furniture over to the main house to see how it would look in the larger space. "It looked like doll furniture," she says.

For Dreyfuss, the renovation has really been one of mind over matter. Once it became clear that preserving the house was the only way to ever make it salable, Dreyfuss came up with a bold, and controversial, plan to stabilize the one-and-a-quarter-acre (a half hectare) property from further erosion down the hill. "You either see this as a problem or part of the design process," he says. So he proposed digging out the yard, and building a 9,000-square-foot underground chamber that would support the house as well as provide him with studio and office space. Although the city initially rejected the plan — it took Dreyfuss nearly five years to win approval — he believed that modern mechanics were not at odds with a house that had previously been stabilized by Albert Clemens's 19th-century addition.

"For many, many years this house was thought to be incomprehensible," says Dreyfuss. "But I never thought it was odd. In fact, I think Clemens [a nephew of

Mark Twain] was a genius. By building this tremendous facade, he was in effect creating a barrier between the house and the outside world. It would have been ludicrous to live in an 18th-century house in the middle of a growing city. It would have been like living in a museum."

By last summer, the terraced garden was completed, and the Dreyfusses were regularly entertaining friends with luncheons by the pool. In a noisy city, with planes flying down the Potomac toward National Airport, it was hard to imagine a more private urban retreat.

Of course, people are always asking Dreyfuss what all this cost, since no expense appears to have been spared. But he won't say. "Although money is always the important consideration," he says, "ultimately it is a test of will." Some of the maintenance costs will be borne by tenants (apartments were included in the Clemens wing), and the Dreyfusses will probably lease the house to charitable groups for special functions. As for his own feelings about the project as it nears completion, Dreyfuss, at 44, is nothing if not pragmatic.

"To be able to take on a house like this you must first be willing to give it up," he says. "You may not be able to finish it. Or you may just finish it and never get to live in it. But whatever happens, you can never think about the end."

Cathy Horyn is the fashion editor of The Washington Post.

LANGUAGE

FYI: Clip Your Words ASAP

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — John Horne Tooke, the radical English politician and cleric of the 18th century, should be a hero to Americans, especially the fast-talking. With anti-colonialist feeling at its height, he tried to raise money for the relief of Americans "murdered by the king's troops at Lexington and Concord," for this activity he was prosecuted, jailed for a year, forced into retirement in a country house known as Purley.

There, I am informed by Pat Winter of New York, he turned from politics in 1786 to write a treatise on language, "The Diversions of Purley," which offered his world and ours an insight into abbreviations.

"Words have been called winged," and well they deserve that name," Tooke wrote, "but compared with the rapidity of thought, they have not the smallest claim to that title. Philosophers have calculated the difference of velocity between sound and light: But who will attempt to calculate the difference between speech and thought? What wonder then... the stretch to add such wings to their conversation as might enable it... to keep pace in some measure with their minds."

That stretch was the technique of abbreviation: of clipping long words into short ones, and more lately of using initials, which sometimes take the form of acronyms, to quicken our speech.

Tooke! thou shouldst be living at this hour: never has the shortening been so hotly in the air. As the pace of life increases and as time becomes more valuable, linguistics is rampant.

Acronyms abound in the race for brevity. Some are patterned after existing words: "Physicists argue whether the universe's missing mass is in WIMPs," writes Norman Olsen of Peckskill, New York, "which stands for 'weakly interacting massive particles,' or in Machos, 'massive compact halo objects.'"

Initials without any relation to existing words have been accelerating. Did the FBI tell the CIA what the KGB was doing? The frequency with which the points are dropped in these initials agencies, aka "alphabet agencies," causes great teeth-gnashing among copy editors. (The initials aka, for "known as," have replaced *alias* in the civilian adoption of police lingo.)

This practice sometimes gets out of hand. Morton Zahitsky, a tax lawyer in Portland, Oregon, notes that he told a colleague, "The 401(k) passed the ADP because the NHCs received a QNEC." He would never take the time to say, "The 401(k) plan passed the Average Deferral Percentage because the Non-Highly Compensated Employees received a Qualified Non-Elective Contribution."

To a sophisticated layman — I suppose I should change that to *lay reader*, he might say, "The 401(k) plan passed the nondiscrimination test of the IRS," assuming the listener would know he was referring to the Internal Revenue Service, known to linguists as "the revenueco's." To an unsophisticated audience? "The client," Zahitsky says, "would be told, 'The plan is O.K. this year.'"

FYI: In health reform, Bill Clinton wants HHS to get HMO's operational ASAP. (For your information,

if you cannot make sense of that sentence about Health and Human Services, you are living in the past and need help from your health maintenance organization as soon as possible.) Better stay away from NPR, as it could stand for National Performance Review, New Production Reactor, Naval Petroleum Reserves or National Public Radio.

In the old days — BC, which to structural linguists is "before Chomsky" — abbreviations would use a period to chop off a word, as in *abbr.* That's still in vogue (like *inc.* and *etc.*), and many new clips are introduced without explanation. Macy's advertised two-ply cashmere sweaters: "Sale \$99.99 Form. \$160." Do you have to fill out Form 160 to buy the sweater? No: the *erly* has been dropped from *formerly*, in upscale stores, that would be *pre-erly*, getting rid of the excess baggage of the *erly*.

You want to slim down a phrase by jangling it all together and seeing what stands up? I am sending this copy by a modulator-demodulator. We computer whizzes, flipping through Wired (which can be construed as a magazine, a movie title or a tightly agitated state of mind), call it a *modern*. Steve Devo, in The Puget Sound Computer User (I read everything), headlines an article "Morph Me, Baby!" *Morphing* is a trend in TV ads that shifts shapes to catch the eye: the word comes from the Greek root *morphe*, "shape form," source of *morphology*, which is what the language is going through.

The world of transportation shaves words and phrases like no other: Look out your airplane window: see the words *no stop* on the wing. No: "Do not stop here" and certainly not "If you stomp your big foot on this delicate spot, you'll break the wing in half, dummy!"

On the Merritt Parkway in Connecticut, a route apparently taken by psychiatrists, the sign appears: "Depressed Storm Drains."

In San Francisco, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission cheerily describes its "acronym zone" in a pamphlet for motorists: as you zip down the familiar HOV lane, for "high occupancy vehicles," note the signs for *Transit* on your way from the TIC (Transportation Information Center) to the TOC (Traffic Operations Center).

Compression is all. Allan Meisel, executive secretary of the American Dialect Society, reports the group's choice for the phrase that best typified 1993 was *information superhighway*. This expression is, of course, a mouthful, taking a full second to get out. In a few months, it is sure to be called the *infohighway*, since both *information* and *super* are expendable. Then, in a few years, as we all look back fondly at antiquated fiber optics, it will be the *infoform*. The next step will lead to *i-way*. Next century, the phrase that fills our mouths today will zip by in the blink of an eye.

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Page 4

WEATHER

Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
Algeria	16/24	11/25	5	16/25	11/25	5	
Amsterdam	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Athens	15/25	14/14	5	15/25	14/14	5	
Berlin	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Bombay	30/37	22/25	10	30/37	22/25	10	
Buenos Aires	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Calcutta	30/37	22/25	10	30/37	22/25	10	
Caracas	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Chennai	30/37	22/25	10	30/37	22/25	10	
Colombo	30/37	22/25	10	30/37	22/25	10	
Cairo	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Dhaka	30/37	22/25	10	30/37	22/25	10	
Delhi	30/37	22/25	10	30/37	22/25	10	
Edinburgh	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Frankfurt	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Geneva	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Helsinki	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Istanbul	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Los Angeles	20/27	14/14	5	20/27	14/14	5	
London	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Madrid	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Moscow	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Mumbai	30/37	22/25	10	30/37	22/25	10	
Paris	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Perth	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Prague	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Rome	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Seoul	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Shanghai	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Singapore	30/37	22/25	10	30/37	22/25	10	
Sydney	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Taipei	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Tokyo	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	
Yokohama	10/14	12/14	5	10/14	12/14	5	

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
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Legend: s=sunny, p=partly cloudy, o=cloudy, sh=showers, l=thunderstorms, r=rain, s=snow, f=fog, ar=snow, h=ice, W=weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. 2 1994

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Denver	7/44	-3/27	pc	1/34	-7/20	c
Detroit	3/37	-8/22	c	3/37	-8/22	pc
Honolulu	26/82	20/48	pc	26/82	20/48	pc
Houston	23/73	17/82	sh	20/68	16/50	sh
Los Angeles	17/82	14/46	pc	17/82	14/46	pc
Memphis	21/70	16/78	pc	20/64	16/58	pc
Minneapolis	-4/25	-13/30	pc	-7/20	-11/13	c
Mt. W. Wash.	4/38	-9/18	c	-4/25	-13/35	pc
Nassau	27/80	20/68	pc	27/80	20/68	pc
New York	14/57	3/37	sh	6/43	-9/29	sh
Phoenix	18/64	8/45	pc	23/73	7/48	s
San Fran.	12/33	7/44	sh	17/82	8/48	sh
Seattle	8/45	3/37	r	9/48	3/37	sh
Toronto	4/39	-7/20	c	6/32	-7/20	pc
Washington	18/51	6/43	sh	9/48	1/34	pc